The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Post-office, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for its payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send them until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders on Bank Checks, or Drafts. If possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1873. NO. 30

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. ROAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

FIRST EDITION.

The Elections.

Further Pennsylvania Returns.

No Change in the General Aspect.

Mackey's Majority About 25,000---Gordon's About 10,000.

RESULT IN OHIO IN DOUBT.

Both Parties Claim the State

THE STATE.

Below we give the estimated majorities in the vote of Tuesday for Supreme Judge and State Treasurer, as far as received up to a late hour this morning:

COUNTIES.	SUP'R JUDGE. Gordon, Rep.	Lindlow, Dem.	STATE TREAS. Mackey, Rep.	Hutchinson, Dem.
Adams				
Allegheny	5000		6000	
Armstrong	4		400	
Beaver			500	
Bedford				
Berks		4000		4000
Blair		500		500
Bradford				
Bucks				
Butler				
Cambria		700		700
Cameron				
Carbon				
Center				
Chester				
Clarion		900		900
Clearfield				
Clinton		200		200
Columbia		1400		1400
Crawford	800		800	
Cumberland		450		450
Dauphin				
Delaware				
Elk				
Erie				
Fayette				
Franklin				
Fulton		300		300
Forest				
Greene				
Huntingdon		600		600
Indiana				
Jefferson				
Juniata				
Lancaster				
Lawrence		1100		1100
Lebanon				
Lehigh				
Luzerne		800		800
Lycoming		100		100
M'Kean				
Mercer		600		600
Mifflin				
Monroe		1200		1200
Montgomery				
Montour				
Northampton		2300		2300
Northumberland				
Perry				
Philadelphia	10637		25109	
Pike				
Potter				
Schuylkill				
Snyder				
Somerset		1500		1300
Sullivan				
Susquehanna				
Tioga				
Union		700		500
Venango		350		300
Warren				
Washington		100		100
Wayne				
Westmoreland				
Wyoming				
York		1000		1000
Total	26347	13310	37959	13300
	13310		13300	
Majorities	10637		24659	

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—The *Press* estimates Gordon's majority for Judge of the Supreme Court at over 18,000. Lamon, Republican has been elected in the Third Senatorial district, a gain. Sixteen Republicans and two Democrats have been elected to the Legislature from the city. Elliott, Republican, for Sheriff, has 27,540 majority over the Democratic and Reform candidates combined.

MERCER COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, Pa., October 15, 1873.

Thirty-one districts in Mercer county are heard from. Stranahan, Democrat, is elected to the Legislature by 400 majority. The balance of the Republican county ticket is elected by about 600. The State ticket has the same majority.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., October 15, 1873.

Crawford, for Judge, has 1,900 majority in Greene county, and Wilson has 2,900 in Fayette. Thompson's majority is one thousand. B. T.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., October 15, 1873.

In Lawrence county the Republican majority on the State ticket is about 1,100.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., October 15, 1873.

In Clinton county the Democratic State ticket has 200 majority. The Democratic county ticket is elected except Commissioner. William A. White, Republican, defeats Packer, Democrat, by 300 majority. Caldwell, Republican, for Assembly, is probably elected in the Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan district over Petriken, Democrat.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KITTANNING, October 15, 1873.

The Democrats have elected their candidates for Assembly, Sheriff and District Attorney by a small majority. The balance of the ticket is Republican. The Republican majority on State ticket will be about 400. W.

WARREN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TIDIOUTE, Pa., October 15, 1873.

Allen, Republican, is elected to the Assembly by a majority of 250. Davis, Democrat, is elected Sheriff; majority about 500.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, October 15, 1873.

In the fifty-two precincts heard from, Anderson, for Senate, is 31 ahead. The vote is very close and the result uncertain. T.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, October 15, 1873.

Forty-eight precincts in Crawford county give Anderson, for State Senate, two majority. There are nine precincts to hear from.

GREENE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, October 15, 1873.

The returns are meager. But few returns on the State ticket. David Crawford, for President Judge, has 1,900 majority in this county. The election was very exciting for the several county offices. Cosgrove, for Sheriff, has about 500 majority; Jacob S. Rush, Republican candidate for Assembly, is thought to be elected—very close. J.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 15, 1873.

The official returns of yesterday's election in this county, with the estimates of a few townships not yet heard from, show that the entire Republican ticket for State, Judiciary and county, is elected except the Sheriff, who is still in doubt. The majorities will range from 300 to 900.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 15, 1873.

Returns from most of the State indicate the election of Allen for Governor and the entire Democratic State ticket. Fifty-two counties already heard from give Democratic gains of 11,000, with thirty-six yet to hear from. Hamilton county shows a Democratic loss of nearly 5,000, the ticket being carried by only 800.

In the Western Reserve the Republican losses are the heaviest, in Cuyahoga county alone there being a loss of seventeen hundred. Ashtabula county will also lose over one thousand.

The State Legislature, according to the best advices received, will stand: House, Democrats, 56; Republicans, 47; Senate, Democrats, 22; Republicans, 14, giving a clear majority of nineteen on joint ballot, and insuring the election of Thurman to the United States Senate.

The Democratic leaders here are highly jubilant over the result to-night, though Allen's majority, if he be elected, will not exceed four or five thousand at the most, as the official returns will necessarily cut down many of the reported majorities.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SANDUSKY, O., October 15, 1873.

L. A. Bruner, Democratic candidate for Representative, is elected by 800 majority, and the entire county ticket by an average majority of 600. Allen's majority in Wyandot county is 700; Crawford county official, Allen's majority 1,500.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 15, 1873.

Richland county, official, gives Allen 612 majority; Burns 683, a Republican gain of 17. The Democrats elect all the county officers except Clerk of the Courts.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., October 15, 1873.

Allen's official majority is 921 in Wayne county. The Democrats carry everything except Treasurer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, O., October 15, 1873.

Van Wert county, official, gives Allen one majority. The county ticket has a Republican majority of two.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., October 15, 1873.

Allen county gives Allen 500 majority. The Democrats elected all their county ticket with the exception of Treasurer and Sheriff. The Republicans elect the Sheriff and Treasurer by 100 majority.

DAYTON, October 15.—Complete returns of Montgomery county give Allen 882 majority, 41 Democratic gain; Corwin, Republican, for Senator, 195 majority; Coler, Republican, for representative 190 majority; Thompson, Democrat, for representative 85 majority. Corwin's majority for senator in this district is 105. The Democratic county ticket, excepting Infirmary Director, is elected. Collins, People's ticket, 300 votes, about 50 more than his ticket. Prohibition vote 106, about all Republican.

TOLEDO, October 15.—Lucas county completes Noyes 586 majority. Jennings, Democrat, for Treasurer, 196 majority. The balance of the Republican ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 150 to 600. The vote on Senator is very close in the 19th district, both parties claiming the election. Noyes' majority in Fulton county, 635; Defiance county 939 Democratic majority.

WARREN, October 15.—Trumbull gives 2,000 Republican majority; Democratic gain of 1,700. The Republican majority is home or voted for prohibition. Republicans remained at home or voted for prohibition, which polled 400 votes.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—Returns from seventeen counties of the wards show a Republican gain out of twenty-five wards since a Republican gain over last year of 4,262. The returns from the county show that Noyes, Republican, has a gain of 450, with a number of precincts to hear from. The Republicans this afternoon are claiming the election of Burton to the Senate, and of Raven, McGill, Vail, Zimmerman, Glenn and Trimble to the House; also, the election of Trevor, for Clerk, Humphries, for Auditor, and Bruner for Recorder.

COLUMBUS, October 15.—Franklin county will give Allen 2,200 majority, a Democratic gain of 125.

Fairfield county—Allen 1,600 majority, a Democratic gain of 150.

Clarke county—Four townships to hear from; the Democratic gain will be about 150.

Muskingum county elects two Democratic representatives and the Democratic county ticket by from 100 to 700 majority. Marsh, Independent, for Judge, 700 majority. No figures on the State ticket.

Marion county—Official, Allen's majority 675, a Democratic gain of 183.

Vinton county gives Allen 300 majority, but elects a Republican to the Legislature by a majority of 37.

Jackson county gives Noyes 300 majority, a Democratic gain of 250.

The Republicans elect their legislative ticket in Jackson and Pike counties.

Crawford county—Official, Allen's majority 1,587, a Democratic gain of 175.

Auglaize county—Official, Allen's majority 1,363, a Republican gain of 165.

COLUMBUS, October 15, 10:30 P. M.—Official and reported returns have been received from forty-six counties, which show the following majorities on the State ticket.

Democratic—Adams, 377; Auglaize, 1,363; Brown, 972; Butler, 1,801; Crawford, 1,587; Defiance, 900; Franklin, 2,700; Hancock, 470; Knox, 650; Marion, 675; Montgomery, 1,200; Muskingum, 250; Perry, 425; Pickaway, 791; Richland, 612; Ross, 639; Sandusky, 725; Seneca, 992; Shelby, 649; Van Wert, 245; Wayne, 219; Wyandotte, 683.

Republican majorities—Athens, 1,101; Champaign, 640; Clark, 1,150; Clinton, 941; Columbiana, 1,600; Fulton, 635; Harrison, 392; Jefferson, 1,100; Lawrence, 800; Logan, 1,61; Lucas, 585; Meigs, 1,250; Miami, 650; Morgan, 178; Morrow, 28; Portage, 227; Preble, 326; Scioto, 150; Trumbull 1,775; Union, 511; Warren, 1,545; Washington, 120; Wood, 280.

The net Democratic gain in the forty-six counties is ten thousand and fifty-one. This gain, carried throughout the State, would elect Allen by over 4,000 majority. This does not include Hamilton county, where the Republican gain is reported at over 4,000.

Noble county is reported 25 majority for Allen, a Democratic gain of 186. The Democratic Representative is elected.

The Democrats claim the Legislature, which the Republicans are disposed to concede, although the result in Hamilton county on the legislative ticket has not yet been definitely settled, and may change the political aspect.

CLEVELAND, October 15.—In this county the Republicans elect three representatives and the Democrats two. Fehrenbatch and Babcock, the Republican candidates, are defeated.

COLUMBUS, O., October 15.—In the city of Columbus Noyes has 2,425. Allen has 1,523. Allen's majority 116, a D mocratic loss of 116 since the October election of 1872. There are thirteen Democratic townships in for calculations on the county. The indications are that the Democratic majority will be about 1,900.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—Election returns from this county foot up: Noyes 13,320; Allen 13,933; Gibbs 3,710, with Nineteenth ward precinct and Delphi, Western precinct, to hear from. The Nineteenth ward last year gave Wiley 672 majority, and Delhi gave Wyatt 10 majority. The Legislative ticket is close. It is conceded that Okeson, Jones and Burton, Republicans, will be elected by a small majority on the Legislative ticket. On the county ticket the election of Humphreys, Republican and Peoples party, for Auditor, is assured. The remaining ticket, Legislative, State and county will be Democratic, but in many cases very close. The whole vote of the county will be about 55,000. Complete official returns alone will decide the election in the case of several candidates.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARSAW, IND., October 15, 1873.

The election for Judge yesterday, in the Thirty-third Judicial District, which comprises the counties of Fulton, Marshall and Kosciusko, resulted in the election of E. Vgn Long, Democrat, over Edgar Heymond, Republican, by the following majorities: Fulton, 274; Kosciusko, 280; Marshall, 500; total, 1,054.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAGRANGE, IND., October 15, 1873.

The election on yesterday of Judge in the Thirty-fourth Judicial District, which is composed of Elkhart and Lagrange counties, resulted in the election of A. A. Woods, Republican, over J. D. Osborn, Democrat, by about 339 majority. 338 majority in Lagrange county, with three townships to hear from, and 374 in Elkhart with four townships to hear from.

LOUISVILLE, October 15.—Special dispatches to the *Courier-Journal* from Lexington, Indiana, announce the defeat of Judge J. R. Eggleston in the Fifth Judicial district, comprising the counties of Jefferson and Scott, and the election of Judge Allison, Republican, by 300 majority.

Chas. Jewett, Democrat, is elected prosecutor by 100 majority.

In the Tenth Judicial district, comprising the counties of Orange, Lawrence and Monroe, Judge Pierson, Republican, is elected.

In the Third Judicial district, comprising the counties of Jackson, Washington and Harrison, the returns so far from Harrison and Washington give Slaughter, Republican, for Judge. Jackson county gives a majority of 800 for Frank Emerson, Democrat. Emerson's election is claimed.

IOWA.

CEDAR RAPIDS, October 18.—Later returns do not indicate any change in the estimate made in dispatch from here last night of the Republican majority in the State, viz: twenty to twenty-five thousand.

IOWA CITY, October 15.—Anti-Monopoly ticket in this (Johnson) county, 300 majority.

MCGREGOR, October 15.—Clayton county the entire Anti-Monopoly ticket is elected by a large majority. Winslow, Republican, Anti-Monopoly majority 50 to 100. Republican loss 200 to 300.

DES MOINES, October 15.—A special to the *State Register*, giving full returns from thirty-three counties, shows a reduction in the Republican majority, as compared with Carpenter's vote in 1872, of 1,902. Many counties are reported close, requiring the official count to decide. The ratio of decrease in the remaining counties as in the thirty fully reported will reduce the Republican majority to six hundred, a reduction of the majority of 1871 of over 25,000. The indications are that the Anti-Monopolists and Democrats will have a majority of the next House, while the Republicans will have a large majority in the Senate.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 15.—The judicial election here and throughout the State was quiet, there being but a small vote cast. The entire Democratic county ticket is elected, with the exception of Judge, which is elected. Returns from the interior show the election of McKinstry for the Supreme Court by a large majority, another victory for the People's Independent party. His majority in this city is about 14,000. Lauferback, independent candidate for Police Judge, has a majority of 1,954.

FIRE RECORD.

Planing Mills Burned.

CHICAGO, October 15.—A fire caught about eleven o'clock to-day in the planing mill of Pond & Soper, on 22d street, between Canal and Halls, and spreading rapidly destroyed the entire building and machinery, causing a loss of about $22,000, upon which there is an insurance of $5,500.

FELIX YOUNG, who occupied a part of Pond & Soper's premises lost $3,000, on which he had $1,800 insurance. The fire spread to the neighboring planing mill of Hair & Odlorne, which was also destroyed. Loss $18,000 to the building and machinery and on the lumber and stock $5,000; insurance $10,500.

Tobacco Store Burnt.

ST. LOUIS, October 15.—The tobacco and cigar store of D. Dillenberg & Co., 122 North Second street, was damaged by fire and water to-night about $15,000; insured for $20,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The National Conference of the Women's Christian Association of the United States was organized yesterday by the selection of Mrs. Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, as President. There was a large attendance of delegates from the different States.

Two laborers were killed on Tuesday evening while working on the Harlem Railroad tunnel.

The heirs in Brooklyn of the Sarah and Walter Webber estate in Holland, which is valued at one hundred million dollars, have appointed three of their number delegates to go to Holland to meet the New York city November 10th, with a view of settling up the affairs of the estate.

The delegates to the Irish Catholic Benevolent Convention, in St. Louis, yesterday had a grand procession through the principal streets, with bands of music and banners flying.

Through General Emery, President Grant has ordered ten thousand army rations to Shreveport for gratuitous distribution.

Henry L. Holliday was yesterday elected President of the Cairo Chamber of Commerce, over D. Hurd resigned.

After visiting the various places of interest in Washington yesterday, the members of the Evangelical Alliance were entertained at Willard's Hotel by Governor Shepherd, and nearly all the delegates afterward left for the north.

A fire at Dallas, Texas, yesterday morning destroyed nearly a whole block of business houses. Damage between $70,000 and $80,000.

MRS. BACKUS, formerly Miss Kate Newton, a well known actress, was buried at Greenwood cemetery yesterday. Many members of the theatrical profession were present.

Banking matters are reported working smoothly in Cincinnati. No extraordinary demands have been made since resumption.

THE Secretary of War has issued, by direction of the President, a general order holding apart a tract of land within the military reservation at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, to be used as a national cemetery.

The paymaster's car of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company started out yesterday to pay off along the line. The delay of several weeks in the monthly payments has caused great embarrassment to the employees. The heavy amounts of interest due and paid by the company has caused the unprecedented delay.

The Directors of the St. Louis National bank today instructed the President to take measures to call a meeting of members of the Clearing House to discuss the feasibility of the immediate resumption of currency payments. Quite a number of banks are very anxious to resume, and are said to be willing to assist any bank that can show itself entirely solvent.

A prostitute in Louisville stabbed a hack driver last night, in front of a saloon, inflicting two wounds which will probably be fatal.

The steamship Olympia has arrived at New York from Glasgow.

Negro Masonic lodges are taking measures to relieve their colored brethren in Memphis.

A private watchman in New York was last night accidentally shot and killed by a boy twelve years old who was practicing with a pistol.

Thirty-seven villages have been swept away in China by a river flood, causing great destruction of human life.

The Duke of Genova, nephew of the King of Italy, has been well entertained in Japan, and a review was held in his honor.

Ned Buntline's troupe of "Prairie Scouts" has become bankrupt and has thoroughly broken up in Louisville. Ned is not to be found.

A war party of two hundred Sioux attacked the Pawnee agency, seventy-five miles west of Sioux City, yesterday morning. They were repulsed by the Poncas but renewed the attack in the afternoon, driving the Poncas into a plum orchard. Four on each side were killed.

O. S. LONG, editor of the Wheeling *Register*, was attacked by James M. Sweeney, candidate for the House of Delegates, and badly punished, yesterday afternoon, on the custom house steps. The cause of the attack was an editorial in the *Register* severely reflecting on Sweeney's character.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

FINANCIAL--THE RESERVES

THE CITY SAVINGS BANK.

A MEETING OF DEPOSITORS.

A Prisoner of the Cherokees.

Government Intervention Sought.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1873.

Financial Matters.

Up to the close of business to-day the reserves had been drawn on to the extent of over four millions, and if the proposition continues to the end of the month about nine millions will be required for the uses of the government. The condition of affairs in Wall street for several days past has been watched at the Treasury with much interest. The failures of yesterday and the great trouble in stocks begat some apprehensions of another panic, but matters look much more favorable to-day.

City Savings Bank.

About five hundred of the 2,200 depositors in the Washington City Savings bank had a meeting this evening and agreed to allow the institution to resume operations on condition of its officers giving bond for 2,200,000.

Among the Cherokees.

The Secretary of the Interior has received a communication from the attorney of a man named Beck, in the Indian Territory, praying for the intervention of the government to prevent his client being tried for murder by the Cherokees. It appears that Beck was one of the posse of the United States Marshal in Arkansas, who, about a year and a half ago, went into the Indian country to arrest certain criminals. In attempting to make these arrests the Marshal was resisted and a bloody fight ensued, resulting in the killing of men on both sides. The Indians have recently arrested Beck and propose to try him for murder. As there was and is much feeling relative to the action of the Marshal, it is probable that Beck will be summarily executed unless the government should interfere in some way. This would seem to show the necessity for a United States Court in the Indian country to take cognizance to all similar cases, in order to avoid a repetition of them that will embarrass authorities and the government hereafter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1873.

ARRIVAL OF CHIEFS.

Nine of the principal chiefs who signed the recent Brunot treaty, arrived here from Colorado today.

Firemen's Parade and Races.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., October 15, 1873.

At two o'clock this afternoon all the fire companies, with the Kalmazoo Brass Band, paraded the streets until three o'clock. They then arranged things for starting the race. At 3:15 they started, and ran one block, and in fifty-five seconds afterwards (company No. 1 had two streams of water on a high building, beating No. 3 badly. Hose No. 1 won the prize, which was a trumpet.

Washington County Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Pa., October 15, 1873.

The annual Washington county fair, which was to have been held on the 24th and 25th of September, but was postponed on account of bad weather, opened to-day. The display in all departments is very good, and it is thought the fair will be more of a success than for many years past. Some good races are expected to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 15, 1873.

MORE SUSPENSIONS.

Gilmar, Son & Co., are reported suspended. Their difficulties are caused by the continued demand of depositors and inability to make collections. W. S. Perry attributed his suspension to the declined stocks.

TRIAL OF STOKES.

District Attorney Russell to-day made the opening address for the prosecution in the case of Edward S. Stokes, on trial the third time for the murder of James Fisk, Jr. The testimony taken to-day was substantially the same as given in previous trials.

A CONGRESS OF WOMEN.

The first congress of the association to promote the moral, intellectual and physical education of women, was begun to-day in Union League Hall, and was numerously attended. Letters were read from Emily Faithful and others. Last evening Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was chosen president. Among the secretaries are Mrs. M. Louis Thomas, Pennsylvania; Mrs. H. M. Plumb, Ohio; Mrs. C. Wikes, Colorado; Mrs. E. S. Thurber, Iowa; Mrs. F. E. Willard, Illinois; Mrs. L. Woodell, Wisconsin; Mrs. Frances Minor Seville. There was a majority of the committee includes Rev. Augusta Chapin, Iowa, and Prof. Maria Mitchell, Vassar College.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

In regard to banks it may be stated that the situation is improving. They are confining themselves to a legitimate business, some not hampered by stock operations, and currency is coming in quite freely from the country in considerable quantities. A member of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange said this afternoon that he thought all danger of further disruptions in stocks was now over, and that the banks had never been in so good a condition since the panic as at present. The few small suspensions yesterday and to-day should not excite any apprehension. He believed that houses had succumbed where they ought to, and that confidence among business men would rapidly increase. Messrs. Brown, Wadsworth & Co. have resumed business. They have notified the Stock Exchange to that effect. This is the first private banking firm which suspended during the recent panic to resume.

FREE RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION.

The Free Religious Association reassembled this morning at the Cooper Institute. About three hundred were present, many of them ladies. The first speaker was William J. Potter, who read a very able paper, entitled "The Evangelical Foes of Free Religion." He was followed by Wm. E. Blackford, who spoke for some time on "Evangelizing and Sectarianism," and by Mr. F. E. Abbott, who read a paper on "The Foreign Missionary System." Both of these papers urged the impracticability of the system, and said that the conversion of the whole world was impossible. Col. Higginson was the next speaker. Lot 100 he severely criticised the deliberation of the Evangelical Alliance. If these gentlemen were so confident as to preach the truth we should be glad to give them the right hand of fellowship. In all of the great movements of reform in this country for the last seventy years the church has been whipped into them by outsiders—the infidels. The real leaders of the great reform movements during that time have been outsiders. We are warring against exclusiveness as to the fellowship of saints. Many of those who believe that we have enough to do at home. At the conclusion of the addresses letters were read from Gerrit Smith, Judge Hoadly, of Cincinnati, and Charles Bradlaugh, the English republican, expressing their sympathy with the association and regretting their inability to attend.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

Senator Norwood arrived in the city this morning to attend the meeting of the Senate Committee on Transportation. On leaving New York the Committee will pass over the Pennsylvania, Lake Shore and Kanawha canal and will then examine the route of the proposed Atlantic and Great Western canal through the counties of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, if the sanitary condition of the far South permits. The committee will also visit Louisiana and inspect the various internal improvements and projects there, and go from there to St. Louis. The Produce Exchange Committee of New York will meet the Transportation Committee to give information as to the facilities of this port for handling grain.

SINKING OF A YACHT—A COMMODORE DROWNED.

The yacht Julia, returning from a regatta this evening, was in collision with the ferry boat James Fisk, on the North river and sunk. Commodore Edward Morgan, of the New Jersey Yacht Club, was drowned and Wm. Schroeder, one of the yachtsmen badly injured.

GRINNELL & CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.

George Bird, Grinnell & Co. to-day filed a petition to be adjudicated bankrupts. This proceeding supersedes and virtually annuls the petition filed to instituted in involuntary bankruptcy by Henry Myers.

Stocks dull.

The Army of the Tennessee—Annual Reunion—President Grant Present.

TOLEDO, O., October 15.—The seventh annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee opened here to-day with a business meeting at Wheeler's Opera House, Gen. Sherman presiding. The attendance was large. After hearing the reports of the various committees and the reading of correspondence the meeting adjourned till evening. Among the distinguished officers are generals Sherman, Pherson, Nebraska, to be used as a national cemetery.

The paymaster's car of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company started out yesterday to pay off along the line. The delay of several weeks in the monthly payments has caused great embarrassment to the employees. The heavy amounts of interest due and paid by the company has caused the unprecedented delay.

The Directors of the St. Louis National bank today instructed the President to take measures to call a meeting of members of the Clearing House to discuss the feasibility of the immediate resumption of currency payments. Quite a number of banks are very anxious to resume, and are said to be willing to assist any bank that can show itself entirely solvent.

A prostitute in Louisville stabbed a hack driver last night, in front of a saloon, inflicting two wounds which will probably be fatal.

The steamship Olympia has arrived at New York from Glasgow.

Negro Masonic lodges are taking measures to relieve their colored brethren in Memphis.

A private watchman in New York was last night accidentally shot and killed by a boy twelve years old who was practicing with a pistol.

Thirty-seven villages have been swept away in China by a river flood, causing great destruction of human life.

The Duke of Genova, nephew of the King of Italy, has been well entertained in Japan, and a review was held in his honor.

Ned Buntline's troupe of "Prairie Scouts" has become bankrupt and has thoroughly broken up in Louisville. Ned is not to be found.

A war party of two hundred Sioux attacked the Pawnee agency, seventy-five miles west of Sioux City, yesterday morning. They were repulsed by the Poncas but renewed the attack in the afternoon, driving the Poncas into a plum orchard. Four on each side were killed.

O. S. Long, editor of the Wheeling *Register*, was attacked by James M. Sweeney, candidate for the House of Delegates, and badly punished, yesterday afternoon, on the custom house steps. The cause of the attack was an editorial in the *Register* severely reflecting on Sweeney's character.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

GENERAL ATTACK ON CARTAGENA.

MADRID, October 15.—Preparations are being made for a general attack on Cartagena by sea and land by the forces of the national government. The intransigentes are reported as completely demoralized.

England.

ENGLISH EMIGRANTS IN BRAZIL.

LONDON, October 15.—Her Majesty's government having officially represented to the Emperor of Brazil the sufferings of English emigrants to that country, a free passage home has been given to one hundred and sixty-four of the emigrants by the Brazilian government.

France.

THE BAZAINE COURT MARTIAL.

PARIS, October 15.—The trial of Marshal Bazaine was resumed to-day. In reply to a question by the President of the Court relative to August 26, when an advance upon Thionville was ordered and afterward relinquished, the Marshal answered that at that time he had only 90,000 men available for service. The Duke D'Aumale said the calling of the Council of War on August 26, by Bazaine, had not lessened the Marshal's responsibilities. He asked why the Council had not been informed of the march of Marshal MacMahon to his assistance. Bazaine declared that in spite of Gen. Dourse's evidence to the contrary he had informed the Council of the movement of MacMahon and also had given the necessary orders for the provisioning of Metz. He blamed his subordinates for not carrying out their orders upon this point. The Duke D'Aumale said the commander of the garrison was responsible for the taking of all needfully precautionary measures during a siege. Marshal Bazaine said that on hearing of the September revolution in Paris he intended to resign his command. He admitted that he received Regnier immediately on his arrival at Metz, but denied that he met the aid-de-camp ascending a plank and chalking her cognomen on the house.

William P. Dickenson, an old and well known citizen, was burned to death by fire ignition of gasoline which he was tapping in a basement cellar occupied by him in Reading, on Sunday. The flames communicated to the building, but the fire was speedily extinguished. The damage to the building and stock was slight.

Wallace Kissenger, son of Jacob Kissenger, aged nine years, residing on the Tulpehocken Creek, three miles from Reading, was shot through the left lung and instantly killed, on Saturday afternoon, by a young man residing in the latter city, who has escaped. The case is one of deliberate murder.

A wealthy farmer named Adam, residing in Greenwich township, Berks county, twenty-five miles from Reading, who is said to have drawn a large sum of money from bank, was attacked by several men near his residence, on Friday night, murdered and robbed. The murderers have escaped.

John Stout, proprietor of a saloon, in Reading, was attacked on Saturday at the Kutztown fair by a mob and so badly beaten that his life is in danger.

George Kurpe, a young man, in returning from the country on Saturday evening in a carriage, was attacked by a highwayman two miles from Reading. He procured a butcher knife, and, returning, charged on his assailants. One of them, named Cleary, was badly cut in the neck and face, and had one of his ears cut off.

Reis, Brown & Burger, of New Castle, had made all arrangements for resuming operations in their iron works, last week, but the miners came out and prevented it. A portion of the works is going, and all resolved to start as soon as the coal is obtained.

Bushong & Bro., of Reading, say that as soon as they can procure currency they will pay their depositors every cent, and with accrued interest. They own an immense amount of real estate.

Henry Lackey fell into a sewer trench in Johnstown, on Saturday evening, and was severely injured.

Johnstown will have two fashionable weddings this evening.

W. B. Vance has resigned his position as business manager of the Johnstown *Voice*, and will be succeeded by John F. Geisenhainer, formerly of the *Herald* and *Leader* offices, of this city.

George F. Pritchard, of Lancaster, forged the name of his father-in-law, John Best, to a number of checks, had them cashed by tradesmen, and left for parts unknown. Father and son-in-law are as "where they don't advertise"—otherwise parts unknown.

A Chester county man has attended every circus that has exhibited in Pottstown during the past forty years except one, and that time he was sick. But he was well the next day, and attended the exhibition at Reading.

A child of Peter Troxell, of South Whitehall, near the Jordan High Bridge, Lehigh county, was so early burned on Saturday that its life is despaired of. The parents were in town attending the Fair, and left the child in care of a hired girl. She went out to the barn and the child's clothes took fire in her absence.

Daniel Faust, of Washington township, Schuylkill county, fell dead, whilst hauling railroad sills, of palsy of the heart.

The chicken cholera still rages in Chester county the disease generally proving fatal in a very short time.

Edith O'Gorman is playing the "escaped nun" dodge on the Lancasterians.

David M. Fry, of Bergettstown, has been appointed Notary Public by Governor Hartranft, to serve for three years.

The buckwheat harvest is progressing in Washington county. The yield is large.

Norristown is having its houses renumbered.

The New Holland (Lancaster county) *Citizen* says that the wheat which was sown early this fall, is being injured very much by the fly, the warm days of the last few weeks being very favorable for the destruction of the insect. In the northern part of the county its ravages have been so great that in several instances farmers have plowed up whole fields, and sowed something else.

Norristown claims to be taking the lead in public school matters among the boroughs of the State.

The First National bank of Columbia has issued a new series of notes to the amount of $100,000. A draft for five dollars on the First National bank of Philadelphia. The Lancaster *Inteligencer* thinks these drafts will be available for railroads, and will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for city or country produce, and circulated at par value, by applying to F. O. EKYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CASUALTIES.

A Man's Head Cut Off by a Train—Another Man and a Lady Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, Pa., October 15, 1873.

As the last section of the noon freight train east on the North East main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad last night, three men attempted to get on the train. By some misfortune two of the men fell. One fell under the train and his head was cut off. The other had his right leg cut off. He died from Apostle and named Kunkle. No blame is attributed to the train men.

An old lady named Betsy Barr, aged fifty-seven, who was quite deaf, stepped on the track in front of the mill of Hair & Odlorne, on the Ohio river road, in Allegheny, about eight o'clock this morning, and was struck by the engine of the 9:30 express train from Pittsburgh. She was knocked off the track and considerably hurt. Dr. Hughston, the city physician, was sent for, and reports her injury not fatal.

Fatal Car Coupling Accident.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 15, 1873.

A brakeman named Stillman Fletcher, while coupling two cars last night at Ossii, Ohio, on the Toledo, Wabash and Western road, was caught and instantly killed by being run over. He was horribly mangled. The body was brought to Fort Wayne. An inquest was held and a verdict returned in accordance with the above facts.

CRIMES.

Supposed Suicide of a Woman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., October 15, 1873.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Wesley Miller, a farmer living two miles north of this place, was found drowned in a spring on the farm, yesterday afternoon. There was only about twenty inches of water in the spring. She was laboring under a mental mind.

A Gambler Shot.

CHICAGO, October 15.—About three o'clock this afternoon John Lawler, a gambler, shot twice and severely wounded John Duval, another gambler on Clark street, near Madison. Lawler was arrested.

The Yellow Fever at Memphis—Incidents Relating Thereto.

MEMPHIS, October 15.—A row in the municipal camp was occasioned by the Mayor's appointing Chairman Cochia, of the Board of Aldermen, to act as Mayor *pro tem.* during Mayor Johnson's illness. Cochia caused a writ of ouster to be served on Zent this morning, and a counter writ placing Zent in office. The affair has caused a great feeling of disgust.

It is evident that the thieves are flocking to the city. Several attempted robberies of horses and persons have been nipped in the bud. An interview with a member of the Citizens' Relief Board to-day, give the facts that the

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1873.

For some time hereafter we shall probably hear considerably less about the "vitality" with which the Democratic party of this State was said to be so "replete."

A Western paper recently published a lengthy code of "rules to govern people who are drowning." It is respectfully suggested that a copy be posted in some conspicuous place in the office of every Bourbon newspaper in this Commonwealth.

The Canadian Pacific Railway scheme, which originated in speculation and has been managed in the interest of a political party, is practically dead. English capitalists refuse to furnish money to help the questionable enterprise, the contract is to be abandoned, and the surveyors recalled.

The Democratic organs in this State have had a great deal to say, lately, concerning the "shrinkage of values." In view of the result of Tuesday's election, and more particularly of the greatly diminished Democratic vote, it would be interesting to hear from them now an expression of opinion concerning the shrinkage of Bourbon value.

The Republican State Committee of Arkansas, has just issued a sensibly-worded address congratulating the people of that State upon the restoration of good feeling which has grown out of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State, terminating the dispute concerning the incumbent of the office of Governor. The Republican party of Arkansas is now a unit.

Poor Beau Hickman is reported to have once remarked that nothing was more comforting to a man who hadn't had a meal in twenty-four hours than to stand on the front steps of a fashionable hotel and chew a toothpick. The observations in yesterday's issue of one of our city contemporaries, on the result of the State election, in spirit somewhat hint of this consolatory practice.

The human inflow from Great Britain and Germany is still on the increase, the gain for the past fiscal year, from the sources mentioned, being 21,778. The following are the official tables, which have just been published:

	1872.	1873.
From England	69,764	74,818
From Ireland	68,232	77,344
From Scotland	13,916	13,341
From Wales	1,314	840
Total from Great Britain	153,626	166,843
From Germany	141,109	149,671

The present character of the political outlook in Maryland would seem to indicate a prospect of the Republicans carrying votes enough in the Legislature to hold the balance of power between the two Democratic factions into which that party is pretty sure to be split. Governor Swann has recently given evidence of this by trimming his political sails to catch the expected coalition breeze. There is a probability, however, that Postmaster General Creswell may be elected, if the Republicans muster strongly.

It is thought, by persons who have for many years paid close attention to the subject of cotton and sugar raising, that a good deal of inconvenience and loss to trade will be occasioned by the lateness of those crops, although the yield of both will be a good deal larger than last year. The cotton crop of this year is estimated at 4,000,000 bales. From the reports received from planters throughout the South, there appears to have been no general prevalence of the "boll," or cotton worm, the ravages of which have been merely local.

The hay crop of the New England States would seem to be with them as important a staple as the cotton crop is to the Southern States. The Crop of Maine this year is worth as much in the Boston and New York markets as the cotton crop of Georgia. The yield is not less than 1,600,000 tons. It sells to-day in Boston at thirty dollars a ton, which amounts to the prime sum of $48,000,000. The cotton crop of Georgia this year is estimated at 600,000 bales of four hundred pounds each. This, at twenty cents a pound, would also bring in the Boston market $48,000,000.

The Superior Court of Massachusetts has just rendered a decision, the principle involved in which is of general interest. Suit was brought to recover the value of twenty bales of wool consumed in and with a station of one of the railroads of that State. The defense was that they where simply liable as warehousemen and not as common carriers. It was proved that the fire originated from a spark from one of the cows' locomotives being sent through a broken window. The Court therefore held that the destruction was the result of their own negligence, and that they were liable.

In all the various obituary notices which have appeared of the late Admiral Winslow, the statement has been made that he was some time ago placed on the retired list. This is an error. This distinguished and patriotic officer had, at the time of his decease, two years to remain on the active list, and at the expiration of that time he would have been entitled to ten additional years by virtue of an act of Congress extending to him the thanks of the country for the service rendered by him in achieving the renowned victory over that great scourge to our commerce, the notorious "290" or "Alabama."

According to the latest European advices, the best English statistician in breadstuff matters figures up the wants of that country to be much more than the recent calculations, or 104,000,000 bushels. This is 16,000,000 bushels more than the highest estimated deficiency. It also appears that a short crop exists in Turkey, as well as Russia, and a Turkish decree has been issued prohibiting the exportation of breadstuffs. This shuts off Italy, which is usually supplied from Turkey, and sends her to our market. The panic that prevented the early movement of our grain seems not unlikely to cause better prices yet to the holders.

It is quite amusing to see the utter failure which has waited on the laborious attempt of the opposition to manufacture political capital out of the late monetary disturbance. The truth is, that the implicit confidence of the people in our currency, as shown during the past few weeks, is the very best evidence that could have been adduced of the value of our present national banking system. It has filled the whole bill wanted, and given the people a currency based upon the wealth of the country, which is uniformly good in every State of the Union, and which neither misfortune, profligacy nor extravagance can impair.

One good effect of the present monetary stringency is the reshipment to Europe from New York of large quantities of costly imported goods, for which there is no market in this country. Within the past week a number of heavy withdrawals from warehouses for this purpose, have taken place. Silks, satins, velvets, laces and ribbons constitute a prominent feature of these reshipments. This merchandise has paid no duty, but the losses to the owners in the shape of freight, insurance, and cost of handling, must be quite a serious affair. The movement will necessarily entail a considerable falling off in the revenue, but that will be more than counterbalanced by the saving to our people at large.

Reports from Washington indicate extraordinary activity in many minds upon the financial situation, but such varying views are entertained that it is difficult to foretell, with any degree of accuracy, what the crystalized product will be. The great question now before the country in regard to the resumption of specie payments is, when and how it shall be done. There is evidently a wide-spread desire for the restoration of the specie standard, but the mode in which it may be best accomplished is by no means agreed upon by the doctors of finance. There is a vague wish, but no plan. When resumption does come, it will most likely come naturally, and from the voluntary action of the people, without reference to the theories of this or that particular school or system.

Considerable restiveness exists among the working classes of England with regard to the high price of fuel. The laboring men in the large cities are beginning to hold public meetings on the subject, at which fierce denunciations of the coal monopoly, and earnest demands for the interference of the government, are being made. An immediate inspection of all lands under the control of the State, with a view to the opening up of a fresh coal-field, to be worked in the interest of the people, instead of for the benefit of a small section of the community, is strongly urged, as also the imposition of a tax on the export of coal to foreign countries. This last is a Protective measure, pure and simple and it would be quite interesting to know what our free trade friends on this side of the water think of it. Cheap fuel is almost as necessary as cheap food for the poor, and in neither of these particulars is the outlook for the toiling masses of Great Britain at all promising.

Among the curious results of the financial panic is that silver coin has been placed at a discount, when sold to be used as currency. People prefer the greenbacks.

CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Remarkable unanimity prevails as to the success of the Sixth General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance. Prominent members who have attended most if not all former meetings of the Conference, frankly declare that none of them equaled the New York meeting either in the interest of its papers and discussions or in the healthy enthusiasm manifested by listeners. The general public also, not only of the metropolis but throughout the country, appear to have been surprised by the "performances," if we may use the word for want of a better. Of course, people concerned in moral questions and religious progress anticipated the occasion with a certain sympathy, and hope of edification, the mere names of many of the delegates, long famous in contemporary annals awakening some curiosity to see the men themselves; but perhaps few, whether within or outside of the various denominations, formed beforehand any adequate conception of the manifold interests of the conference. Indeed, outside of the sects and among their hangers on, it is safe to say, the general impression was that the meetings would be marked by dullness and decorum, exhibiting piety more or less unimpeachable in union with intellectual heaviness. It is equally safe to say that wherever such an impression existed in candid and intelligent minds, it was banished forever by the proceedings of the first day. Whatever else might be said justly in disparagement of the men who took part in the doings of the conference, they were for the most part neither dull nor heavy in any proper sense of the word. Even some of them whose minds might be supposed to be of the ponderous or sluggish order, seemed so moved by the occasion or infected by the prevalent feeling as to escape the peril to which they were exposed. Earnestness cannot easily be dull.

The question is often asked what positive, practical results have been reached by the Conference, or are expected as the outcome of its proceedings, and a good deal that is said on the subject appears to imply unacquaintance with both the history and the character of the Evangelical Alliance. It is neither a church nor an ecclesiastical council. It neither defines nor regulates a creed, and having no legislative powers, it makes no laws. But in its conference at New York representatives, clerical and lay, of all sects of Protestantism important in point of numbers, met together as brethren, holding religious and ethical views so nearly identical as to permit cooperation in their labors for the promotion of human welfare. Thus all those many sects present to the world irresistible evidence that they are not antagonists but allies in a common cause. In the late meeting irresistible evidence was also presented that their alliance is not merely phenomenal, or a temporary association brought about by means of diplomacy and resting on expediency. No fair minded man of sense could see or read the proceedings of the conference, without recognizing the entirely genuine and sincere character of the spirit by which the members were animated and united. It is thus seen that the great denominations of Protestantism are substantially one, merely various branches of a single church, a demonstration which is of itself sufficient in the form of result, to justify the conference and illustrate its usefulness. Already an impressive display of Protestant harmony there were in the spirit of its late proceedings unmistakable indications, indications which found expression in the final speech of Dr. Woolsey, that the time is not far away when the "platform" of the Alliance will be so enlarged as to render its conference a yet more complete exhibition of Protestant unity, and thus wholly abolish the scandal of sectarism.

Another effect which may be fairly regarded as a result of the conference is the exhibition which its proceedings give of the immense range and compass of the Christian religion in connection with modern civilization. Whether witnessed or read in a full report, the "acts" of the assembly can hardly fail, it would seem, to impress intelligent minds with some sufficient notion of the intimate and essential relation subsisting between Christianity and whatever is best and most admirable in the society and institutions which have grown up under its influence. It may, indeed, be said that the connection was known and admitted. It is however, often rather taken for granted than fully understood. In order fully to comprehend it, a vast range of study is needed, for which few have either leisure or inclination, and besides, it may be doubtful whether so many essays in substance, spirit and ability equally well adapted to illustrate the subject and press it upon the hearts and minds of men could have been produced and brought together by any other agency than that of the Evangelical Alliance. Such an occasion and the moral atmosphere of such an occasion, were certainly needed not only to prompt so many simultaneous intellectual efforts towards the end aimed at, but to impart to the conference the generous spirit necessary to their effect. The result is a collection of papers on various phases of Christian life and doctrine, which in their adaptation to the present, in their rational earnestness, in the elevated and refined spirit which pervades most of them, and in their recognition of right action as the natural outcome of right belief, form a work on the Christian evidences more attractive and powerful than any small number of men could have produced. Though only a small portion of the volume may be directly devoted to the topic of the Christian evidences, the effect of the work as a whole will be profoundly convincing and persuasive to the average mind and heart.

We are aware that decided dissatisfaction has been expressed by several able organs of public opinion with the manner in which skepticism was handled in the Conference by its advocates, to whom its different forms were assigned. One critic says or seems to say that, infidelity being now in the air from the prevalence of the doubting or scientific habit of mind, the writers had been unable to grasp and handle it. Another critic grieves to say that "the papers read showed less familiarity with the methods, processes, philosophy and results of the various sciences than he had looked for from the leading minds of the Protestant church." He adds that "they talked as theologians, in a dialect the scientists have long ago discarded, and brandished weapons as obsolete and ineffective as arrows hurled at an iron-clad." It is easy to say that, and we doubt not that many will say it quite sincerely, even after reading the admirable papers of Prof. Leathes and Prof. Christlieb. And if the greatest of the sons of men that ever lived were to write on the same subjects and defend the same doctrines, the critics would pass the same judgment. In writing on a theological topic, the greatest of men will have to write more or less as a theologian, using to some extent a dialect which "scientists" discard when writing on their own particular themes. It *is*, however, mere rubbish to say or imply that all or even the greatest scientists have refused or now refuse on proper occasions either to use the theological dialect or to own the force of theological arguments. But such "scientists" do not make the mistake, fallen into by the critic, of fancying that the method of science may properly or usefully be applied in the discussion of religion, which rests, after all, on moral evidence. We may add that the example of a few arrogant scientists in contemptuously discarding Christian ideas as well as terms, would be entitled to more weight with sensible people if they gave more satisfactory evidence that they had ever seriously investigated the subject which they despise or affect to despise. As to infidelity being in the air and as to the prevalence of the doubting habit of mind, the men of the latter are very well aware that the phenomena are not new. Unless we are in error, Bishop Butler somewhere in his famous book—published in 1736—states that in his day educated Englishmen were generally of opinion that Christianity was not even worthy of examination. But since then it has greatly flourished in England, and the indications are that both in Europe and America it will survive Darwin and his disciples. The truth is that while Christianity shall continue able to produce from many nations multitudinous witnesses to its living power and beneficence, it is in no danger of extinction, if all the sharp-minded, thin-souled scientists on earth were to scorn it as delusion. And while the men of all nations remain as they are, conscious of the moral law stamped in their own natures, the witnesses will not be wanting.

Previous to 1870 the silk importations at San Francisco were insignificant in amount, the September report of that year showing that only one hundred and twenty packages, valued at $60,000, had been received, against four hundred and thirty-five packages, valued at $215,803, received at New York. For the same month the next year the balance was in favor of San Francisco, the importations to that port being valued at $661,000, and those at New York at $117,377. In September, 1872, the values were $653,027 to San Francisco, and $202,586 to New York. This shows the changes in the channels of commerce which have been made by the construction of the railroad to California.

Boston has a very remarkable case of continuous and at the same time spasmodic somnolency. A well known business man is the subject. The peculiarity known business man is the subject. The peculiarity of his case is as follows: Some two years ago, each day, he began, sometimes in the morning, sometimes in the afternoon, to have an unconquerable desire to take a nap. After striving some time against the feeling he at last yielded, and for the past ten months he has done nothing to speak of but take short naps. One ended he immediately takes another, and thus passes all the time of the day. In the night time he sleeps soundly as other people do, or some other people at least. His case is considered very curious.

WEEDS.

We call them weeds; the while with slender fingers
Earth's wounds and scars; they seek to cover o'er;
On sterile sands where scarce the rain drop lingers,
They grow and blossom by the briny shore.

We call them weeds; did we their forms but study
We many a secret might in fold find;
Each tiny plant fulfils its heaven-taught mission,
And bears the impress of Immortal Mind.

We call them weeds; the while their uses hidden
Might work a nation's weal, a nation's woe,
Send through each wasted frame the balm of healing,
And cause the blood with youth's quick pulse to flow.

Weeds—yet they hold in bonds the mighty ocean!
Their slender threads bind firm the sandy shore;
Navies may sink amid its wild commotion,
These humble toilers never their work give o'er.

And who shall say the feeblest thought avails not,
To bind the shifting sands upon life's beach?
Some heart may treasure what we've long forgot,
The faintest word some soul with power may reach.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The autumn frosts have come and the glory of the season is unspeakable. The vapors rise from every horizon, filling the fields of the sun with languid ethereal haze. The oaks are steeped in scarlet; the maples glow with an effulgence borrowed from the sun himself, and every flower puts on its last bright look, kisses the last soft breeze, and dies.

An Albany paper gives some reminiscences of Dominie Van Bunschooten, the first minister settled at Schagticoke. That is as Dutch as sour kraut.

It is thought that the Chicago *Times* will in a short time urge the revival of the worship of Jupiter as a necessary check upon the dangerous tendencies of the various Catholic and Protestant sects.

The matrimonial season has opened with unusual animation, notwithstanding the financial crisis. The eastern hotels are filled with wedding parties, making their usual tour of observation before settling down to the realities of life.

An Ohio man became angry because he hadn't a clean shirt, and he sold two cows and purchased a gross of shirts ready made. His wife said it was a gross outrage.

A Michigan manufacturer has eighteen thousand broom handles ready for shipment. This ought to set husbands to thinking about coming home early.

Recently the *Tribune* anxiously inquired, "Shall we take brandy?" and in the same journal of a day or two ago, we find the question answered.—"A single swallow." It was small beer, however.

A large number of colored families are about to emigrate from East Tennessee to Liberia.

A writer in the *Popular Science Monthly* says that in boxing a child's ears there is danger of compressing the air in the ear so as to burst the thin membrane called the tympanum upon which the sense of hearing depends.

The demand for that handy little innovation, the postal card, exceeds all expectation. It was estimated that one hundred million of these cards would be used the first year. They have now been in use about five months, and more than sixty-four million have been issued.

A floating island on a Rhode Island lake, which has been for several years moored to the land, became detached during a recent storm and, strong northeast wind, and floated to the extreme south side of the lake, a distance of an eighth of a mile from its former location. It was supposed by most of the people that it had become permanently attached to the land by the roots from the trees and shrubs growing thereon.

The conscience fund for the last fiscal year, independent of the Congressional back pay, amounted to $26,551.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention has reconsidered, and agrees to make women eligible to school offices. Why not also make them eligible to offices in benevolent institutions, such as orphan asylums and infirmaries?

Chicago has offered a prize of $10,000 for the best plan to expedite the divorce business. As the case now stands, all the applications in hand cannot be heard short of five years, and the cry is, "Still they come."

There is to be a grand rally of the teachers of Maine, probably on Thanksgiving week, at some central point, the object being to obtain from them a general and decided expression of opinion on the educational questions that are likely to come before the next Legislature.

Whale skins are reported to be gradually supplanting cow hides in the northwestern cordwainery market.

The jute market is just now attracting attention in India, and it appears to be now coaxed in Calcutta circles that this fiber, rather than cotton, is destined to be the permanent staple of India. In the two years between 1870 and 1872 the shipments of jute from Calcutta rose from 910,000 to 1,500,000 bales.

A curiosity in literature has been started in London as a farthing newspaper, entitled the *Town and Country Journal*. In reality the paper is less than a farthing, as for seven pence a week six copies will be supplied daily, post free, so that for a penny a week a cottager or laborer may now have his daily paper.

The prosecution of a Minnesota barber, charged with performing his regular tonsorial business on Sunday, having resulted in his acquittal, on the ground that barbers work on Sunday as a necessary labor, Sunday shaving is to be generally resumed.

A horse in Jersey city chews tobacco like a veteran, preferring the weed to his regular oats; but he swallows the juice, instead of distributing it around with the generosity peculiar to ordinary tobacco chewers.

Nearly two hundred thousand dollars rent are annually paid by the national government for private buildings, which are used for offices, in Washington. Why should not this money be saved by making further additions to the present government accommodations?

Complaints of stagnation of business come from the lumbering regions of the far Northwest.

Copious showers of manna are reported in Hill county, Texas. It resembled gum, and had all the sweetness and flavor of honey.

The commissioners appointed in March last to negotiate for the removal of the American Indians from Michigan territory are in Washington, and are preparing to report to the present Secretary of the Interior. The report will also touch upon the general political condition of the Texan border and will probably have some suggestion regarding various proposed schemes of annexation.

A war-of-1812 pensioner in Massachusetts, of eighty-five years, at this late day finds the payment of his pension suspended, on the ground that his company was called into service as minute-men, to guard the sea shore, and was not regularly mustered into the service of the United States.

The municipal and other corporations in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and other Southern States have issued large amounts of small notes, used as currency, but which have become nearly valueless. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it is stated, will immediately proceed to tax corporations ten per cent. on the amount of their issues.

The impression prevails among the Southern journals which are still devoted to that cause that Beauregard's recent accident on the Bull Run battlefield was a judgment. They believe that Beauregard's horse was scared by the ghost of some confederate soldier who arose from his grave to rebuke the General for treason to the cause for which the soldier and his comrades died.

Several prominent citizens of Troy, New York, propose to erect extensive iron mills on an island in the Hudson near that city.

A club has been formed at Hamburg, Germany, for promoting the practice of incineration, in place of inhumation. The club, it is said, already numbers upward of eighty members, each of whom on entering has made a will, according to which his remains are to be burned.

Baltimore proposes to follow the example of Philadelphia and Boston, by annexing to her corporate limits the suburbs of the city.

The Superintendent of the Carson City (Nev.) Mint informs the Secretary of the Treasury that the silver dollar has, since the financial troubles and the depreciation of the value of silver, gone into circulation extensively, and, though not intended for home use, the miners and business men prefer it to fractional currency.

The feat has been accomplished of obtaining a complete circuit from Charleston, South Carolina, to San Francisco, by way of New York and Chicago, a distance of over four thousand miles, by the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

New Orleans has a fire company whose Secretary must be a kind of modern Joshua. He announces that the "sixteenth anniversary of the aforesaid company, which was to be had on the 5th of October, 1873, is postponed on account of sickness."

PERSONAL.

A crazy jackanapes, who has been trying to get the Cincinnati *Commercial* and other reputable papers to publish a threat and a bet that Grant would be assassinated on or before the 4th of April next, has at last secured a publication of his nonsense in the Lexington Gazette.

Mr. Clay, the member for Hull, England, an important though not prominent politician, and the greatest master of the game of whist in England, if not in Europe, has just died. He rarely spoke in Parliament, and when he did speak it was very briefly; but he exercised considerable influence privately among members on both sides.

George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, has been allowed by the Dean of Westminster to contribute the cost of a memorial window to be placed in the Chapel of Westminster Abbey, as a monument to George Herbert and William Cowper, who were educated in Westminster school.

"The most prominent candidate" for the vacancy in the Senate Chaplaincy expected to be caused by the absence of the Rev. Dr. Newman next winter is the Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany, pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, who failed of election last winter by only a few votes.

The town of Dalton, Mass., has trotted out its centenarian. His age is 103, and it is said he is as cheerful as a lark and can "do a day's work with any man." By the way he probably could not do a day's work without some man. He is, however, apparently losing his wits, as it is further stated that he is looking for a wife.

Boston won't let the anniversary of her fire pass without due celebration. Arrangements will doubtless be made during the month, but one paper thinks they don't need any brewers.

The octagon base for the Standish monument, at Duxbury, Mass., is nearly ready for the round tower by which it is to be surmounted. It is 28 feet in diameter, with a large room inside, and the jambs of the arch of the front door are composed of six stones contributed by the New England States, while the keystone, presented by President Grant, represents the United States. The county stones for Massachusetts are all set, encircling the top tier of the octagon base now up. Four large sunken panels on the outside wall will receive the names of sixteen of the Standish pilgrim associates.

Senator Sumner has been elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in place of William Minot, and President Eliot, of Harvard College, in place of ex-President Hill, removed from the State.

Mr. Samuel Danks, of Cincinnati, the inventor of the rotary puddling furnace that bears his name, read a paper on the subject at the recent meeting of the British Iron and Steel Institute, at Liege, Belgium.

Up in the inconsiderable town of Piermont they have had about as good a miracle as they used to scare up in the older and more historic times. The wife of the Rev. Moses Sherman, the local Methodist preacher, who is a woman, about thirty-five years old, has been "ailing" for twelve years, and bedridden for one, but one night, not long since, she prayed for relief, and suddenly got it. The devils all went out of her, her strength returned and she has been a well woman from that time. She believes the Saviour visited her, personally, and the town is much excited over the miraculous cure.

PEAT FUEL.

The Process of Preparing It.

The price of coal is kept at such high rates that the poorer classes can hardly afford to use it. Wood fuel also maintains high average prices, the distance from which it has to be brought increasing year after year, as the forests recede before the advance of the woodchoppers. Besides coal and wood, the only available fuel is peat, which, in Great Britain and other parts of Europe, has long been in use among rich and poor alike, and is by many preferred to coal. In this country and in Canada there are immense tracts of so-called marsh land which, until within a few years past, have been looked upon as irreclaimable wastes. Many of these tracts prove on examination to be composed to a depth of some fifteen feet of peat of the very finest quality. In some of these great morasses—the Cayuga marshes, for instance—the peat bed overlies a marl formation of many feet in thickness, the value of which as a fertilizer is no less than that of the superincumbent mass of peat as a fuel.

Canada has for some years past been awake to the importance of utilizing her extensive tracts of peat bogs. Peat is extensively used on the Grand Trunk and other railway lines instead of wood or coal. Experience has shown that a ton of peat is fully equal to a cord of wood, and it is asserted on the best authority that one ton of peat will do more work than the same quantity of first-rate coal, and without the injurious effects produced by coal upon the iron of the locomotive. One of the numerous advantages of peat over other fuel is that no sparks issue from the smoke stacks of locomotives using it; and this is no small matter, considering the frequency with which forest and prairie fires are set on fire from the engines of passing trains.

The best method of curing peat is a subject that for some time past has engaged the attention of inventors in Canada. To dry peat rapidly and effectually was the main difficulty. Machines for squeezing the water out of peat were first used, but this process was found to be so imperfect that it was thrown aside and various others were resorted to with but partial success. A late number of the Montreal *Gazette* says that at Huntington, in the province of Quebec, a large tract of land affording peat of the best quality, has been utilized for peat manufacture by Mr. E. A. Griffin, of Montreal, who has established extensive works thereon. Mr. Griffin's process for curing peat—which has been patented in this country as well as in Canada—is by an arrangement of open frame-work drain-pipes, called "curing" into which the material is packed. There is no squeezing resorted to, the water filtering out through the open drainers until the peat is perfectly dry. These drainers are moveable; so that they can be kept shifting over the surface of the peat bed as the work advances. Peat manufactured by this method is said to be worth in the market 25 per cent. more than that made in any other way.

The difficulty of properly curing peat once overcome, there can be no doubt that this kind of fuel will ere long come into general use. In a sanitary point of view it is altogether superior to coal, since, in burning, it does not emit the noxious gases peculiar to the latter; and a great point in its favor is that its comparative cheapness places it within the reach of all.—*World.*

LINCOLN AND SEWARD.

More Light on the Questions Raised in the Adams Oration.

Somebody in the State Department at Washington has brought to light the original draft of Mr. Secretary Seward's letter to the British Ministry, written in May, 1861, directly after the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Confederate States by England, with Mr. Lincoln's emendations, a sort of revising and proof reading operation, which changed the character of the documents in a great many respects. This draft has been photographed and copies of it are in circulation. They show, and were probably printed for the purpose of showing, that Mr. Seward's diplomacy, which has recently been so highly lauded and on which has been based a rather inordinate estimate of services compared with President Lincoln, was not in all cases, at least, his own. This original draft, it appears, was a very highly seasoned and strongly worded production, and in Mr. Lincoln's handwriting appear numerous suggestions in the nature of commands, such as "omit" and "omit this," etc., which render it a good deal of an historical curiosity, and of value as throwing light on the discussion which has lately been brought on by Mr. Adams's eulogy of Mr. Seward. Its existence and probable preservation in the files of the State Department was made known a year or two ago to some gentlemen connected therewith by Senator Sumner, with whom President Lincoln, as is pretty well known, consulted on foreign affairs very freely and confidentially while the war lasted.

Breaking a Horse's Heart.

A term which has been taken with a great deal or allowance when applied to any disaster in the human family—has now an accepted place in the vocabulary of those who indulge in "horse talk." King Richard says: "They say women's hearts are easily broken—I find them tough enough." On the turf, a horse's heart is said to be broken when he is excelled by another horse while doing his level best, if that horse, so excelled, does not make a powerful and continued effort to turn the scale against. For instance, they say, if "Occident" has a leading race he does well enough, and (between us) he always was not allowed to pass him in his great trial; but if "Brown Dick" or any other horse should pass the California champion while extending himself to his utmost, it would "break his heart" and he would cease to make the necessary exertion to keep up the same rate of speed. To this knowledge of the weakness of other horses the little "Goldsmith Maid" owed the most of her triumphs—for it is now generally understood that she drives herself with as much intelligence as any human who can sit behind her. Mr. Collins, a thorough admirer of good horses, followed the little "Maid" through the campaign in the eastern cities, and there discovered that the mare allowed her competitor to have a leading pace until after passing the three-quarter pole, and then she went forward with her tremendous burst of speed, held in reserve for this emergency, and by so doing "broke the heart" of and produced that sensation which turfmen call "breaking the heart." She, herself, had to undergo these trials till she learned the trick, and now she plays it on the others.—*San Francisco Alta Californian.*

Cotton in California.

It is estimated that the cotton crop of California in 1873 will amount to about 1,000 bales, of which nearly one-half will be exported. Speaking of this crop, the San Francisco *Alta* says: "No sales have been made yet, but the price will probably be twenty cents per pound, at which price it will net twice as much per acre as wheat. The picking was commenced two weeks ago, and will be continued until after frost, which usually comes in Fresno county, the middle of the cotton district, about the middle of October. The bolls are beginning to open in the fields, and none of the fields will be caught, before maturing by the frost, as some were last year. The general opinion of farmers in Merced is that a failure is favorable to cotton, and an enlarged area will be planted next year. Fresno and North grown of wheat in the lands supplied with irrigation in the middle and southern parts of the San Joaquin valley. Its price is more regular, and its greater value per pound enables it to bear the cost of transportation to a remote market better."

Considerable attention is being paid on the St. John's river, Florida, to the orange, and it is thought that one-half of the orange groves, large and small, of that State, which are available to commerce, are located on this river. Some estimate that there are a quarter of a million trees set out, and many people are going into the business. It is said that by another seven years there will be five hundred thousand orange trees on the river, which, at an average of two thousand fruit each, and the low price of fifty cents per hundred fruit, would give an income of five million dollars; not an inconsiderable item.

Ex-Governor Palmer, of Illinois, has written a letter on personal liberty and personal morals, in which he says he has no faith in the ministry of the police office as an agency for the promotion of morals, and pertinently asks: "Under our system of municipal government the authority of the local magistracy and of the police is practically absolute, and the helpless and the feeble are often out-raged and thousands are made criminals by being first treated as criminals."

The claim that Secretary Seward was the prominent figure of the administration of President Lincoln has a new disputant in the November number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, who gives the place to the late Chief Justice, then Secretary of the Treasury. In truth, the war administration had four great men—Lincoln, Seward, Stanton and Chase—and it is not necessary that either of these should be robbed of his honors, to add to the fame of another.

The word panic arose out of the battle of Marathon. In that immortal fight a mere handful of Greeks encountered an infinite host of Persians and put them to utter route. How did they do it? The Persians were smitten by the god Pan with a sudden causeless and extreme fright. They lost their wits; and that state of things took its name from the god who produced it.

Gambling with stocks and with merchandise should be regarded in the same light by the moralist and in society as gambling with cards. When this is done, currency will not be withdrawn for mere speculative purposes, and business will not be interrupted while coursing in its regular channels by these vicious obstructions.

That her colored citizens should be heard at this late day complaining that they are "hounded and proscribed in cars and other public conveyances, in inns and other places of refreshment, in places of amusement, in public schools, in constituting juries and otherwise," is not creditable to the State of Roger Williams.

Fifteen Chinese shoemakers left North Adams for California last week, where they expect to get sixty dollars per month in a shoe factory. They incinded some of the first arrivals, and all of them can read and write.

Troops of Ailments Vanquished.

On account of the promptness with which it checks the fevers generated by unhealthy exhalations, Hostetter's Bitters is considered an indispensable family medicine on the borders of our Southern and Western rivers, and in new settlements where the plough and the axe are for the first time disturbing the solitudes of nature. Its reputation, however, is not confined to such localities. Wherever the elements of disease are rife it is the surest safeguard of health; wherever sickness prevails, it is efficacious as a remedy. Among the serious diseases which it is guaranteed to control are indigestion, biliousness, and all the minor ailments connected with derangements of the stomach, the liver and the bowels—such as heartburn, headache, flatulence, costiveness, nausea, distaste for food, languor and debility, palpitation of the heart, trembling of the hands, noises in the ears, disordered vision, disturbed sleep, and mental inquietude. As these physical and mental disturbances tend to a general failure of all the powers of the system, they should be at once corrected—as they always may be by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....877,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compound the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARKE, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. R. Graham, S. Schoonmaker, W. Kinloh, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Ballev, Solicitor.

NOTICE.

DR. L. J. KAHN

Requests all patients to address to his permanent office, 29 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,

Where he may be consulted, either personally or by correspondence on all cases of Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood through early indiscretion, and Venereal Diseases.

JUST PUBLISHED—NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, a Series of Lectures as delivered by Dr. Kahn at his Grand Anatomical Museum, 685 Broadway. Mailed, post paid, free for 25 cents. Address

DR. KAHN,
29 Fifth avenue, New York.

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S,

NEW FALL STYLES

IN

DRY GOODS!

Beautiful Shawls,
Choice New Dress Goods,
Elegant Black Silks,
Full Line Mourning Goods,
Best Suitings and Sackings for Ladies.
New Styles in Cassimeres,
Specialties in Boys' Wear,
All Colors, Qualities and Kinds of Flannels,
All Wool Country Blankets.

Every Department contains Choice New Attractions.

A. D. McKEE,

No 59 Market Street.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,

1873.

EDUCATIONAL.

North Side Institute—This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal, Sandusky and North streets, overlooking the Park. Mr. WAKHEAM, the Principal, so widely known in Christian circles as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers, Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning, after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

FALL STYLES

SILK HATS!

Broadway and Trade Styles.

Fur, Cassimere and Wool

HATS.

SILK, CLOTH AND FUR

CAPS.

Full Line, all the New Styles in Market.

R. H. PALMER,

151 WOOD ST.

P. S.—Now Goods Received Daily.

ABDIEL M'CLURE & CO.,

RAG and PAPER

WAREHOUSE

AND

Broom Factory

No. 362 Penn Avenue,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

In addition to their Large Stock of

TISSUE, MANILLA,

AND

STRAW WRAPPING PAPERS,

Have added, for the convenience of Grocers and Dealers in Fruit, a handsome assortment of

Peck and Half-Bushel Baskets,

Which we offer to the Trade at Lowest Prices. We will also keep constantly on hand, at Wholesale, a complete

Stock of SCRUB, BLACKING and STOVE

BRUSHES,

Of all sizes, to which the attention of the Trade is invited.

tths

New Wall Papers,

FOR FALL TRADE.

FRENCH PANEL DECORATIONS AND PLAIN TINTS, for Parlors.

HANDSOME GILT and FRESCO PANELS, for Halls and Dining Rooms.

RICH RED, GREEN and BROWN PAPERS, for Libraries.

DAMASK, SATINS, CHINTZ, STRIPES and FIGURED PAPERS, for Chambers,

Of the Newest Designs in the Market,

AT

No. 107 MARKET STREET,

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Jos. R. Hughes.

tths

Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.—At Pittsburgh, October 9, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM GRIFFITH, in the county of Armstrong and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN MCDONALD, Assignee,
Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.

BLANKETS,

White and Colored, Country and Eastern Makes, at Real Bargains.

COMFORTABLES,

Our Own Makes, All Weights.

QUILTS

In Abundant Supply—Special Bargains.

Barred Flannels,

At 25 cents, Full Width, worth 37½c, Light and Dark Colors.

Plaid Flannels,

At 18½c, New Dark Styles.

Gray Twilled Flannels,

At 25 cents, Superior Quality and Best Colors.

Fancy Cotton Flannel,

12½ cents, Most Desirable Styles.

Plain Flannels,

White, Scarlet, Orange, Blue and Gray.

Twilled Flannels,

3-4 and 4-4 Wide—All Colors.

Shaker Flannels,

White and Scarlet Medicated—Yard Wide.

Men's and Boys' Wear,

At 12½ cents and up.

Stock larger than usual, including some Special Bargains, just received.

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

FALL SEASON, 1873.

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Have now Open,

The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:

Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
*Millinery and Straw Go

GEO. B. HILL.....O. HANSON LOVE, JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

HENRY H. COLLINS, JAMES T. BRADY, B. L. FAHNESTOCK, DANIEL EUWER, G. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP BENTEL, BENJ. SINGERLY, ROBT. MCKNIGHT, HARTLEY HOWARD, L. J. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

STREET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 15, 1873.

The Pittsburgh money market grows no easier as regards loans. The paper of good manufacturing firms, which is seldom seen outside of the banks, is offered by the holders—not by the makers—at from 1½ to 2 per cent. a month, the banks being unable to do more than meet the demands of their immediate customers.

The call for a statement issued by the Comptroller of the Currency to the National banks is dated just before the beginning of the panic. The reports as published show the banks were in better condition than usual to meet the extraordinary drain upon their resources. It would be interesting to have a similar statement of the present condition of the National banks, and after the effects of the excitement has subsided it is to be hoped the Comptroller may make such a call.

In the East, notwithstanding the failures announced, things are improving. There seems a decided purpose on the part of the New York banks to restrict their accommodations to the stock operators, hence the trouble is among those people, and to extend their loans to the merchants as much as possible, hence the improved feeling in mercantile circles.

The workings of the bankrupt law has much to do with this result, for when the estate of a borrower passes into bankruptcy there can be no summary proceedings against any of his stocks held as collateral security, but must be through the slow action of the Courts.

Money lenders being timid are undisposed to take any risks these days, and as a result less money is available for stock brokers and more for the merchants.

Gold has stiffened up under the influence of short sales. The rise is in some measure due to the action of the Bank of England at a special meeting yesterday morning, in advancing the *minimum* rate of discount to six per cent., an advance of one per cent. The bank seems to be alarmed by the heavy shipments of specie to this country and has advanced the rates to check them.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day:

	Evening.
1881	 118
1880	 105
1864	 105
1867	 107
1865, new	 110
1867	 111
1868	..... 111½
10-40s	 106
New 5s	 109
Gold	..... 108¾
Currency 6s	.....
Tennessees, old	..... 67½
Tennessees, new	 60
South Carolinas, July	.....
North Carolinas, old	.....
North Carolinas, new	.....
Missouris	 90

"Tried and found wanting" must be said of the National Bank act. Its provisos did not provide for the necessities of business when there was no cloud upon the financial horizon, and it is not wonderful, then, that when the storm arose it proved to be a rope of sand. Most of the banks had kept up their "25 per cent. reserve"—greater matters they neglected. In our issue of September 6th, we wrote: "We have hopes that the difficulties (the threatened money scarcity) will be averted principally by the speculators for their own purposes and their withdrawal will cause an stringency. Here we consider the fact that the banks of New York have deliberately broken the strictest provisions of the act as a very great gain to the interests of our business world. Pity, indeed, it is that such virulent remedy was needed, but the fact is a fact of such importance that it may be worth what we have paid for it. Experience, that best of teachers, has now shown every bank officer the inherent defects of the system—red tapeism—and we [illegible] that the effect will be to [illegible] upon Congress as will cause the passage of laws admitting of what is called "free banking."—*Hartford Courant.*

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

October 15, 1873.	10:30, M.	11:30 M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	108½	108½	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
Canton	50	50	50	50	50	50
Western Union Tel	87	86¾	87	86	86	86
Quicksilver	15	15	15	15	15	15
Pacific Mail	28	28¾	28	28	28	30¾
Adams Express	....	70	....	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	93	....	....	....	....
American Express	....	50	....	50	....	....
United States Express	....	45	....	45	....	....
New York Central	94½	95	95	95	95	95
Erie	40¾	45	....	45¾	....	....
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	90	90¾	....	....	....	....
Illinois Central	....	96¾	....	....	96¾	95¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	92	....	....	....	....
Chicago and N. W	....	90	....	....	....	90
Chicago and N. W. pref	....	93¾	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	94	94	....	....	....	....
St. Paul	24	25¾	....	26¾	27¾	....
St. Paul, pref	....	30	....	30	....	....
Wabash	34	35	....	38¾	39¾	38¾
Fort Wayne	....	95	....	95	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	22	22	....	23¾	....	24
Union Pacific	16¾	16¾	16¾	....	....	17¾
Chicago and Alton	....	90	....	85	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3	3¾	....	....	....	....
S. C. & I. C	....	19	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joseph	....	30	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. J., pref	....	38	....	....	....	....

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Pennsylvania R. R.	46⅝	Phila and Erie	16
Reading	48¾	Pittsburgh 8s	72
Camden & Amboy Companies	113¾	A. V. R. R. 7 30s	....
Oil Creek	18	Central Trans	41
Lehigh Valley	55	Empire Trans	....

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, October 16, 1873.

REMARKS—There were a larger number of people on the market after goods, but the variety and abundance of stock was offered for sale so as to be widered them that they left without making any very heavy purchases. Apples and potatoes are flooding this market from which there is little prospect of realizing any very great profit.

The following are the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Apples, bbls	2,481	4,949	67,30
Butter, pkgs	180	177	357
Bacon, tierces	658	419	1,077
Barley, sacks	13,010	22,051	35,061
Corn, sacks	5,350	4,311	9,661
Cheese, boxes	1,629	1,305	2,934
Flour, bbls	5,388	10,354	15,742
Oats, sacks	8,775	11,593	20,368
Potatoes, bush	6,913	17,356	24,271
Hay, tons	1,000	1,000	2,000
Wheat, sacks	2,943	3,585	6,528

Below will be found the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

Apples, bbls	561	Cheese, bxs	168
Bacon, lbs	45	Flour, bbls	1,470
Butter, pkgs	40	Hay, tons	20

ALES—We continue to quote: X, $5 00; XX, $10; porter $10; India pale, $10 @ $15 per ½ bbl; Bass' English ale, in hhdexams of 32 gallons, $22 7.-224; bbls, 45 gallons, $42 28-444; bbls, 4 gallons, $9 per case, bottled. $2 75 per dozen; Guinness and Younger's stone, $2 75; Caswells & Hazard's ginger ale, $8.

ASHES—The demand continues very light, with little disposition manifested towards speculation. Soda ash, common, 4½@5c; refined, 5½@6c; nitre, 4½@5c; arsenic, 5@c; pot ash, 9@; pearl ash, 11@; black lead, 4½@5c.

BRANS—Supply good and demand moderate at $8 90@3 00 ₱ bushel for medium and $3 75@3 90 for navy.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Remains active and unchanged in price. We quote: ¼ ₱ cans $1 60 ₱ doz; ½ ₱ cans $2 1 ₱ doz; 1 ₱ cans $5 26; 5 ₱ cans $26; 10 ₱ wooden boxes, 40c ₱ ₱.

BROOMS—Are firm at the following quotations: No. 1, $2 50 ₱ doz; No. 2, $2 ₱ doz; No. 3, $3 ₱ doz; No. 3, $3 50 ₱ doz; No. 2, $4 25 ₱ doz; No. 1, $5 ₱ doz; No. 1 Shakers, $3 50 ₱ doz; No. 2 shakers, $3 ₱ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is coming in more freely and by next week it will be both plenty and cheap. We quote what is on sale at 4½@5c ₱ ₱.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There was a little better feeling among packers to-day and prices ruled very firm. We do not look for any change before Saturday next, if then. We quote: Hams, extra sugar cured, ₱ ₱, 15c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₱ ₱, 12½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, ₱ ₱, 13½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ₱ ₱, 16½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, per doz, $1 75; bacon shoulders, ₱ ₱, 10c; bacon rib sides, ₱ ₱, 10½c; bacon short clear sides, ₱ ₱, 11½c; bacon clear sides, ₱ ₱, 11½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $17. Lard, refined for summer use, in tierces, ₱ ₱, 9¼c; refined for summer use, in barrels, ₱ ₱, 9½c; refined for summer use, in buckets, ₱ ₱, 11c; refined in 3 ₱. pails, ₱ ₱, 12½c; refined in 5 ₱. pails, ₱ ₱, 12½c; refined in 5 ₱. pails, ₱ ₱, 13½c; refined in 5 ₱. pails, ₱ ₱, 13c; refined in 5 ₱. pails, ₱ ₱, 13½c. Lard oil, extra winter strained, ₱ gallon, 90c.

BUTTER—There is a fair supply of all kinds on sale and the other articles, prices of slowly. Choice roll 25@27c ₱ ₱; solid packed 20@22c ₱ ₱; medium 18@20c ₱ ₱.

BROOM CORN—There is a moderate trade in broom corn: Green, 7½c; green hurl, 8@8½c; red tip, 4 @6c.

CARBON OIL—Is in fair request at 17c ₱ gal. retailed from store.

CHEESE—The following are the retailing quotations: Beeson's Phœnix, $2 25@2 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Roseland, $4 @4 50; white Rock, $4 @5; calcined plaster, $4 50; land plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CORN MEAL—Is quiet with sales at $2 per ton, and for bolted and unbolted $2 10@2 20 can be obtained.

CHEESE—The September make is coming in slowly, caused by the reinforcements of cream, who are all along resisted the recent advance of holders. This in a measure has been overcome, owing to their having very little cream to offer on the market and are compelled by their wants to pay it. The September make is looking very fine, both in color and richness, and will find ready sale on arrival. We quote as follows: Prime New York Goshen at 14c ₱ ₱; Ohio factory, in round lots, at 13½@14c for August make, and 14@14½c for September make. In a jobbing way 15c. There is little inquiry for factory rags. Woollen rags are not wanted.

CHEESE—The September make is coming in slowly, caused by the reinforcements of cream, who are all along resisted the recent advance of holders. This in a measure has been overcome, owing to their having very little cream to offer on the market and are compelled by their wants to pay it. The September make is looking very fine, both in color and richness, and will find ready sale on arrival. We quote as follows: Prime New York Goshen at 14c ₱ ₱; Ohio factory, in round lots, at 13½@14c for August make, and 14@14½c for September make. In a jobbing way 15c. There is little inquiry for factory rags. Woollen rags are not wanted.

COFFEE—Is in fair request at 23@30c for prime. Dark and, for laid on, 1c ₱ ₱.

CRACKERS—As the month advances the demand for similar grades increases, and we see no reason to feel of no change, and we can quote: Lemon biscuit, we quote 9½@10c; oyster crackers, 7½c; soda crackers, 7½c; sugar crackers, 10c; butter crackers, 12½c; water crackers, 9c ₱ ₱.

EGGS—Are dull of sale, there being very little speculation manifested on the part of buyers, and with the exception of a few small lots they did not realize anything better than 22@23c ₱ doz.

FISH—Since our last report there is nothing new to note. We quote our previous quotations firm, as follows: MACKEREL—No 1 mess mackerel, $35; No. 1 mess mackerel, $38; No 1 shore mackerel, $38; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $19; No 1 bay mackerel, $17; extra No 2 bay mackerel, $17; No 2 bay mackerel, $14; large No 3 mackerel, $11; No 3 mackerels, $10; split Labrador herring, $5 @6; white fish, $5 50@6 00; lake trout, $7 00@8 50; large Georges cod fish, $7 50 @ 100; medium Georges cod fish, $6 50 @ 00.

FLOUR—There was a better feeling among dealers to-day, from the fact that flour is coming in more freely than heretofore. We learned of a sale of 50 bbls Ohio family at $5 25 per bbl. But notwithstanding all this plenty of flour can be bought at the following quotations:

Fancy St. Louis	$9 00
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	9 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 75@8 00
Wisconsin Spring wheat	7 50
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 25

GRAIN—The market among the grain dealers was that of quietness, there being but few buyers or sellers on the street, and but few sample lots coming in from the West to this market. Prices remain very firm here as the following quotations: Oats, 47@48c; corn, shelled, 36@37c; wheat, as to quality, $1 50@1 55; rye, 85@ 90c; barley, $1 30@1 50.

To-day we learned of the following transactions in grain:

1 car white oats, in sacks	48
1 car white oats, in store, sacks furnished	47
1 car red wheat in elevator	$1 55
1 car red wheat, on private terms	

The following grain sales by the car lot were made in this city during the week ending to-day:

	Corn.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Total.
October 9	....	10	5	3	18
October 10	....	2	....	2	4
October 11	....	2	2	8	12
October 13	....	2	1	3	6
October 15	....	5	2	7	14
October 15	....	2	2	4	8
Total	....	23	2	7	23	55

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	2,489	Corn, sacks	3,673
Oats, sacks	1,633	Rye, sacks	709
Wheat, sacks	686		

GROCERS' MARKET—The news to-day from New York of the failure of a large grocery house caused business to open up slowly, and it was not until near noon that any show of activity began to display itself, and then not in a very heavy quantity or way. We direct the attention of dealers to our revised quotations made late to-day, which they can rely upon for accuracy and cheapness:

Sugars—Granulated sugars, 11½; granulated, 11¾c; powdered, 11¾c; cut loaf, 12¾c; A, 11c; B, 10¾c; extra C, 10¼c; circle C, 10¾c; Franklin extra C, 10¼c; Franklin extra D, 9¾c; Franklin C, 9¾c; yellow, 8¾c; Johnson & Sons C, 9¾c; other grades, 7@8c.

Coffee—Roasted Rio, loose, 29¾c ₱ ₱; roasted Rio, in 1 ₱ papers, 30c ₱ ₱; roasted Java, in 1 ₱ papers, 36c ₱ ₱.

Teas—Young Hyson, 50c@$1 10 ₱ ₱; gunpowder, 50c@$1 25 ₱ ₱; Imperial, 50c@$1 00 ₱ ₱; Japan, 50c@$1 00 ₱ ₱; Oolong, 25c@50c ₱ ₱; fancy, $1 00 ₱ ₱; Souchongs, 25@50c ₱ ₱.

Syrups—Common, 28@30c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 75@80c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7¼; Patna, 8¼@9c; Carolina, 10c.

Pearl Barley—Nos. 3 and 6, 3c ₱ ₱.

Oat Meal—3 and 5 ₱. ₱ ₱.

Candles—Star, 21c ₱ ₱; stearine, 14@17c ₱ ₱; mould, 12@12½c ₱ ₱.

HAY—Remains very quiet, and what few sales are made are at $22@24 ₱ ton.

HOMINY—Is in good supply, and the demand light at $2 00 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—Is quiet with sales at 30c per gallon, and for bolted and unbolted $2 10@2 20 can be obtained.

HIDES—The market is very flat at 8@9c for country green rags. Woollen rags are not wanted.

SALT—We can quote No. 1 X by the car lot at $1 85 ₱ ton; and $2 00 in a retail way. No. 1 by the car lot $1 65, and in a small way $1 75 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—Timothy continues dull at $3 50 but in a small way from store we quote $3 75@3 90 ₱ bu.

SAPOLIO—There is no diminution to the demand for this household article, and by the case of six dozen, we can quote it at $6 00, and for the hand sapolio $5 00 ₱ case.

SOAP—Country soap is in good supply and dealers are holding it at 5@6c ₱ ₱.

TALLOW—Market very quiet at 6¼@6¾c ₱ ₱.

VINEGAR—Choice cider vinegar can be quoted at 16@18c ₱ gallon.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—Again we urge upon farmers in the country who have a quantity of produce to ship to this market the necessity of keeping it off our streets, if they wish to realize anything like paying prices. Our market at present is literally bloc aded with more stuff than our merchants know what to do with; in fact, they have not got store room enough for what is here now.

Potatoes are dull of sale, if we may judge of the fine looking ones on sale with no buyers. As a consequence they have declined, as will be seen below.

Apples in this market are as fine and solid as can be found in any market, but still there seems to be very few speculators in search of them. The trouble is we have too many apples here for the demand.

Quinces are coming scarce, while there is a very good demand for all that make their appearance here.

Grapes continue plenty, but they go off rather dull, in fact some merchants have to make concessions to sell what they do.

Onions, cranberries, pears and peas are unchanged in price, while the supply exceeding the demand.

The following are the prices which dealers were asking for the various articles below:

Potatoes (Irish), per bbl	$ 2 50@2 75
Potatoes (Early Rose), per bbl	2 50@2 75
Potatoes (peachblows), ₱ bushel, per bbl	2 00@3 50
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	3 00@3 50
Apples, choice, per bbl	4 00@4 50
Apples, ordinary, per bbl	2 50@3 00
Grapes, per ₱	7@ 8
Pears (Duchess), per box	3 00@3 50
Pears (Bartlette), per box	3 50@4 50
Pears (California), per box	5 00@5 50
Peas, green	1 00@1 50
Onions, silver skins, per bbl	4 00@4 25
Onions, red, per bbl	3 50@4 00
Onions, white, per bbl	3 50@4 00
Cranberries, Carey's, cultivated, per bbl	10 00@ 00
Cranberries, new Jersey, per bbl	11 00@12 00
Cranberries, per box	4 00
Quinces, per bbl	7 00@8 00

WHISKY—The market for highwines was steady and in moderate demand, and we can quote, according to purchasers and quantity, at 96@96½c; spirits, $1,00 per gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $2 40; three hoop do, $3; tubs, No 2 size, $8 25; No. 2 do, $7 25; No. 1 do, $10 75; washboards, $1 75@3 00.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 108⅝.

NEW YORK, October 15, 1873—5 P. M.

The situation of the Stock Exchange early in the day was marked by a heavy fall in values, owing to further failures and pressure of stocks for cash to realize money; but there was a sudden change to extreme buoyancy, under which prices advanced sharply. The payment of the New York Central dividends had something to do with the upward movement, although it was largely the result of manipulation by some of the bears, who covered their short contracts yesterday at low prices and went long for a turn.

BANKRUPTCY CASE OF G. B. GRINNELL & CO.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, this afternoon, decided to dissolve all injunctions heretofore granted in the bankruptcy case of Geo. Bird Grinnell & Co. The application to have them adjudicated involuntary bankrupts will be argued Saturday. The announcement that all injunctions have been removed did not have any unfavorable influence, as no steps were taken to sell out collaterals, although the dissolution of the injunction leaves the creditors free to dispose of them in the same manner as if no injunctions existed. This releases nearly one hundred thousand shares of stock, and what ordinarily would cause a decline operated directly the other way, one reason being that the stocks are relieved from further litigation.

MONEY

very irregular and closer than on Tuesday. In some cases brokers accommodated each other at 7 per cent., but the bulk of the business was at ¼@¾ per cent. for small lots, and in some cases ⅝ per cent. was paid for round lots. Increased activity on Exchange made a greater pressure for money. Greenbacks were firmer and more active, the premium ranging from ⅛ to 1 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull and decidedly lower than on Tuesday. In some cases brokers accommodated each other at 7 per cent., but the bulk of the business was at ¼@¾ per cent. for small lots, and in some cases ⅝ per cent. was paid for round lots. Increased activity on Exchange made a greater pressure for money. Greenbacks were firmer and more active, the premium ranging from ⅛ to 1 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull and decidedly lower, bankers sterling having sold at 109@109⅛ for sixty days, and 109@109¼ for sight. Customs receipts $229,000.

GOLD

declined from 109¼ to 108⅝, closing at 108⅝. The rates paid for carrying to-day were 7, 1-32, 1-16, ⅛, 3-16, ¼, 5-16, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1 per cent. gold, and for to-morrow, ⅛ per cent. The final rate was ⅜ per cent. for carrying. Clearings, $26,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $68,000. Thirty thousand pounds were received at the Assay office to-day.

The government's week and lower early in the day, but improved at the close.

U. S. coupons, 1881	113	5-20's '67	111¾
6's '81	105	5-20's '65	112¾
5-20's, '62	103	New 5's	109¾
5-20's, '64	102	10-40's	106
5-20's '65, new	110	Currency 6's	102

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet.

Missouri	87½	Virginia, old	70
Tennessee, new	60	North Carolina, old	30
Tennessee, old	61½	North Carolina, new	35½
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

At the Merchant's saleroom to-day 20,000 Atlantic and Pacific 6 per cent. gold land grant mortgage bonds guaranteed by the Western Union Tel. Co. sales of $10,000 of the same from 83¾ to 84⅜. The business of morning stock collaterals still continues. Railway and miscellaneous speculation was unsettled. Before the first call in this decline the low prices touched since the panic were current. After the time mentioned the market began to improve, and at times was buoyant. There was a rebound from 1 to 9¾ per cent. under large purchases against a decline of ½ to 6 per cent. before 2:30 P. M. At the close there was a reaction of ¾ to 1¾ per cent. from the highest point. The most marked improvement was in Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Panama, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New York Central, Rock Island, Wabash and Pacific Mail. The market closed firm with a cheerful feeling on the street.

Bankers' Bills	107	St. Paul	38¾
Canton	50	Do pref	70
W. U. Tel. Co	85¾	Toledo & Wabash	38½
Quicksilver	15	Do pref	79
Atlantic Ex	93	Ft. Wayne	84
W. F. & C. Co. Ex	58	Terre Haute	5
American Ex	92	Do pref	20
U. S. Express	50	Chicago and Alton	92
Pacific Mail	30¾	Do pref	90
N. Y. Central	95¼	Ohio & Mississippi	24¼
Erie	46¾	Clev., Col. & Cin	62¾
Do pref	62	Burlington & Quincy	88
Harlem	130	Lake Shore	93½
Do pref	170	Panama	20½
Michigan Central	90	Illinois Central	97½
P., F. W. & C	72¾	Union Pacific	17¼
Northwest, common	36	Central Pacific	88½
Do pref	62	Adams Express	70
Rock Island	86	Hartford & Erie	7½
New Jersey Central	87	Delaware & Lack'a	88

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 15.—Cotton in better demand; sales 3,100 bales; receipts lower; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 15¾@15¾c; low middling to strict low middling 16¾@16¾c; good middling 17¼c; receipts 4,000 bales; exports coastwise 999 bales; stock 36,926 bales.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, October 15.—Cattle—Receipts to-day including reported arrivals, 1,700 head; total for the week, 5,800 head; market exhibited no activity as last week's prices, but with unsettled feeling; about 1,000 head unsold; prices same. Sheep—Receipts, averaging 1,197at.357 lbs, at $5 @$5 50; 152 Indiana steers, averaging 1,180at.287 lbs, at $4 60 @ 5 75; 114 Texas steers, averaging 971at.1,150 lbs, at $3 @$4 75; 92 Ohio steers, averaging 1,158 lbs, at $5 @$5 25; 126 Michigan steers, averaging 1,119 lbs, at $3 @$4 80; 22 Kentucky steers averaging 1,320 lbs, at $5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 5,800 head; total for week 11,000 head; market ruled active and about steady; yards left clear; 1,500 Illinois hogs, averaging 200 to 220 lbs, at $4 60@ 4 70; 100 hogs, averaging 270 lbs, at $4 60; 450 Michigan hogs, 180 to 200 lbs, at $4 @$4 25.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 15.—Flour—Stock small and lower grades scarce; trebie $7 12½@8 50; family $8 @$9 50. Corn scarce and firm; white 80c; yellow 78c; mixed 78c; all sales at 78@80c. Oats quiet at 55@60c. Bran scarce at 75c. Hay—No demand. Pork dull at $16 12½. Bacon—Shoulders, 5¾c; sides, 7¾c. Bacon—Shoulders and clear rib sides; clear 8c. No demand for hams. Lard dull; tierce 9¾@9¾c; keg 10@10½c. Sugar—Fair to prime 8¾@9¾c; refined, 10¾@11¾c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Whisky advanced 2c on account of premium on greenbacks, 96@96½c. Cincinnati $1 03. Coffee 22@23c. Corn meal scarce at $2 50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Business opened quiet with manufacturers' agents. There is a rather more cheerful feeling in the jobbing trade, and sales were in fair hands. Tickings more active and several popular makes sold ahead. Cotton flannels in fair demand. Prints more active and firmer, closing at steady prices. Navy blue dress fabrics in great demand and scarce. Shirting flannels in demand but plaid makes quiet.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 15.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan, cash, $1 35; seller November, $1 37; seller December, $1 40. Corn dull and declined; high mixed, cash, 46c; seller November 46@46½. Oats dull; No 1, 36c; No 2, 34c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 15.—Cotton quiet at 16c. Wheat quiet at $1 30@1 40. Corn quiet at 52c. Oats quiet at 36c. Provisions dull. Pork held at $15. Bacon firm at 8¾@8¾@9c. Whisky quiet but steady at 96c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 2 Milwaukee $1 36@ No 1, $1 21; Oats dull; No 1, 35c. Corn steady at 41½c. Rye steady; No 1 66c. Barley dull; No 2 $1 36.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, October 15.—Cotton dull at 13¾@14¾c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn 60c. Lard 9½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5½c; clear sides 10c; clear 10½c. Whisky firm at $1 00.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 15.—Grain markets dull and inactive; no transactions. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Silesia	October 16	Hamburg.
Partha	October 18	Liverpool.
Java	October 18	Liverpool.
Pereire	October 18	Liverpool.
Italy	October 18	Liverpool.
Australia	October 22	Liverpool.
Cuba	October 22	Liverpool.
Persia	October 22	Liverpool.
Maas	October 23	Rotterdam.
Columbia	October 23	Glasgow.
Erin	October 25	Liverpool.
Samaria	October 25	Liverpool.
Celtic	October 25	Liverpool.
Saxonia	October 25	Hamburg.
Glamorgan	October 25	Cardiff.
Algeria	October 29	Glasgow.
Manhattan	October 29	Liverpool.
Virginia	October 29	Liverpool.
Assyria	October 29	Glasgow.
Scotia	October 29	Liverpool.
Westphalia	October 30	Hamburg.

From Philadelphia.

Rydal Hall	October 20	Antwerp.
Lenzmoor	October 23	Liverpool.
Ohio	October 30	Liverpool.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore	October 18	Bremen.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. } PITTSBURGH, PA., October 15, 1873.

We give below daily reports of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW W'R.	CHANGE.	DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
	Ft's.	In.	Ft's.	In.		
Brownsville	1	6	0	0	W.	Clear.
Brunswick	0	2	0	0	S.	Clear.
Cairo	2	0	0	0	S.	Fair.
Cincinnati	2	11	0	0	W.	Clear.
Confluence	0	5	....	....	Calm.	Fair.
Davenport	2	10	0	0	S.	Fair.
Evansville	1	10	0	0	S.	Cloudy.
Freeport	4	1	10	3	S. W.	Clear.
Hermann	0	5	—0	1	S.	Fair.
Jefferson City	3	6	0	0	S.	Cloudy.
Kansas City	5	6	0	0	S.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	1	10	0	1	S.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	1	6	0	0	S.	Cloudy.
Lexington	2	3	....	....	S. W.	Fair.
LaCrosse	1	0	....	....	S.	Fair.
Morgantown	0	2	0	0	S.	Clear.
Robinville	2	4	0	0	Calm.	Clear.
Memphis	2	3	—0	2	S. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville	0	1	0	0	E.	Clear.
New Geneva	3	6	0	0	W.	Clear.
New Orleans	13	3	10	2	E.	Fair.
Oil City	0	7	0	0	S.	Fair.
Paducah	2	5	—0	2	S. E.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	1	8	0	0	S.	Fair.
St. Louis	6	9	0	0	S.	Clear.
St. Paul	3	1	—0	1	S.	Fair.
Vicksburg	2	4	0	0	S. E.	Fair.
Warsaw	2	4	10	7	S.	Foggy.
Yankton	4	5	....	....	S. E.	Cloudy.
Dubuque	2	6	—0	2	S.	Cloudy.

* Surface of water below bench mark.
† Below high water mark.

JAMES B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., October 15, 1873.

River stationary, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather clear at 6 P. M.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., October 15, 1873.

River stationary, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 61 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 15, 1873.

Weather clear and pleasant. Departed—Tempest, for Parkersburg, at 12 M.; Iron Valley, for Portsmouth, and L. C. McCormick, for Cincinnati, at 9 P. M. River three feet and falling.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, October 15.—Weather clear and chilly warm; mercury 48 to 74. River stationary. Port list—Up—Silver Thorn, Fayette, Roberts and Edgyville. Down—Frank P. Gracy and John S. Brasford. Little business.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., October 15.—Arrived—Emma C. Elliott, Memphis. Departed—Elliott, St. Louis. River stationary. Clear and pleasant.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 15.—River on a stand with eleven inches on the shoals. Weather clear and pleasant.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 15.—No arrivals. Departed—Belle Lee, Chicot City. Clear and pleasant.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Boughton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.

CITY MATTERS.

THE ELECTION.

Further Returns Received—Mackey's Majority Over 6,000—The Judiciary and State Senator.

Below we publish a corrected table giving the vote for State Treasurer, the Judiciary and the State Senator in this county, including returns received since our last issue. The cities, it will be observed, are not quite full, while a majority of the country districts are yet to be heard from. The reports come in slowly, and on a full showing of the vote needed not be expected until the meeting of the returning judges, on Friday next. According to the figures given, Mr. Mackey, for State Treasurer, has 2,933 majority in Pittsburgh, and with all districts he has nearly 3,000 majority. The country districts yet to hear from will undoubtedly swell these figures to over 6,000. The majority of the Judiciary candidates can hardly be less than 5,000.

Supreme Judge, State Treasurer, President Judge District Court, Associate Judge District Court, State Senate.

DISTRICTS.	SUPREME JUDGE.	STATE TREASURER.	PRESIDENT JUDGE.	ASSOCIATE JUDGE.	ASSOCIATE JUDGE.	STATE SENATE.
	James A. Lindsay.	Jesse G. Gordon.	R. M. Hitchcock.	Thomas Bredin.	Jas. Hay, Jr.	Jas. M. McCandless.
	Jas. A. Logan.	R. W. Mackey.	Ephraim Banning.	Thomas Liggett.	Jno. B. Hall.	Thos. M. Davis.
	R. C. Gordon.					

PITTSBURGH.														
1st ward	188	125	201	61	228	140	189	126	192	161	3	18		
2d ward	150	104	154	41	170	97	154	97	154	97				
3d ward	15	84	17	79	191	48	18	49	79	48	3			
4th ward	180	164	181	164	181	164	181	164	181	164				
5th ward	99	434	41	97	434	41	99	430	74	404				
6th ward	74	49	74	49	74	49	74	49	74	49				
7th ward	348	103	48	48	342	114	211	114	342	87	7	81		
8th ward	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82				
9th ward	170	37	78	102	171	37	171	114	168	213				
10th ward														
11th ward	261	86	220	67	261	92	261	92	236	66				
12th ward, 1st pct	129	14	129	14	129	14	129	14	129	14				
12th ward, 2d pct	148	141	148	140	148	141	148	141	148	141				
13th ward, 1st pct	57	17	57	17	57	17	57	17	57	17				
13th ward, 2d pct	58	17	58	17	58	17	58	17	58	17				
14th ward, 1st pct	48	38	48	38	48	38	48	38	48	38				
14th ward, 2d pct	48	38	48	38	48	38	48	38	48	38				
15th ward	48	38	48	38	48	38	48	38	48	38				
16th ward	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82				
17th ward, 1st pct	14	134	14	134	14	134	14	134	14	134				
17th ward, 2d pct	14	134	14	134	14	134	14	134	14	134				
18th ward	38	27	38	27	38	27	38	27	38	27				
19th ward	38	27	38	27	38	27	38	27	38	27				
20th ward	86	76	86	76	86	76	86	76	86	76				
21st ward, 1st pct	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11	13	11				
21st ward, 2d pct	13	11	2	11	2	11	2	11						
22d ward														
23d ward														
ALLEGHENY.														
1st ward	93	70	141	62	136	82	135	71	135	69	5	6		
2d ward	227	165	178	41	270	142	272	147	266	99	2	31		
3d ward	402	186	338	28	396	200	396	179	120	7	147			
4th ward	235	214	257	214	260	214	260	214	260	214	2	2		
5th ward	173	70	173	70	173	70	173	70	173	70				
6th ward	198	203	206	200	206	203	204	141	59	6	2			
7th ward	145	90	145	90	145	90	145	90	145	90				
8th ward	145	90	138	86	46	84	141	34	141	90				
9th ward	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81				
10th ward	94	48	94	48	94	48	94	48	94	48				
11th ward	63	35	88	37	61	42	61	42	88	84	8	8		
12th ward	73	86	73	86	73	86	73	86	73	86				
ALLEGHENY.														
1st ward	227	165	178	41	270	142	272	147	266	99	2	31		
2d ward	402	186	338	28	396	200	396	179	120	7	147			
3d ward	235	214	257	214	260	214	260	214	260	214	2	2		
4th ward, 1st pct	173	70	173	70	173	70	173	70	173	70				
4th ward, 2d pct	54	120	80	104	116	67	116	67	103	43				
5th ward	198	203	206	200	206	203	204	141	59	6	2			
6th ward	278	194	218	202	218	202	218	202	218	202				
7th ward	145	90	145	90	145	90	145	90	145	90				
8th ward	60	78	70	62	94	45	93	46	78	61				
9th ward														
10th ward	29	8	29	8	26	11	28	11	28	8		6		
11th ward														
BOROUGHS.														
McKeesport, 1st wd	85	86	88	86	88	86	88	86	88	86				
McKeesport, 2d wd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
McKeesport, 3d wd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Braddock	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	2	9	12	
Elizabeth	67	38	82	38	82	68	61	68	61	68	3	5	3	
Swissvale	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47				
Sharpsburg	111	141	110	142	117	140	110	140	138	7	5	3		
West Elizabeth														
Turtle Creek	53	23	41	46	54	23	54	23	54	23				
Wilkinsburg														
Bellevue	33	4	26	13	31	12	31	12	28	4	1	10		
Chartiers	38	84	74	47	113	47	113	47	113	47	3	3		
Mansfield														
Millvale	40		40		40		40		40					
Reserve														
Kilbuck, 1st pct														
Kilbuck, 2d pct														
Leet														
Ohio														
Penn														
Franklin, 1st pct														
Elizabeth, 2 pct														
Elizabeth, 3d pct														
Elizabeth, 4th pct														
Mifflin	276	97	57	316	50	315	56	316	55	94	221	6		
Baldwin, 1st pct														
Robinson, 2d pct	88	23	90	27	88	26	88	26	31	25	32			
Moon														
Crafton														
Ingram														
Baldwin, 1st pct														
Baldwin, 2d pct	39	20	21	35	32	34	32	36	20	22		11		
Fawn														
Watkins, 1st pct	132	26	141	24	140	44	47	140	38	25				
Watkins, 2d pct	95	28	98	54	40	54	40	54	40	54	28	48	5	
Watkins, 3d pct	95	28	98	54	40	54	40	54	40	54	28	48	5	
Patton, 1st pct	58	26	58	26	58	26	58	26	58	26				
Patton, 2d pct	58	26	58	26	58	26	58	26	58	26				
North Versailles	39	23	49	106	47	19	45	111	48	50	2	10		
S. Versailles, 1st pct														
S. Versailles, 2d pct														
S. Versailles, 3d pct														
Jefferson														
Penn	88	54	74	67	113	35	77	71	86	59	19	19		
Peters														
Finley														
Union														
Cecil	72	15	84	16	71	20	72	28	70	15		16		
Snowden														
Pine														
Indiana, 1st pct														
Indiana, 2d pct														
Lower St. Clair	95	92	94	84	84	127	40	128	50	94	2	18		
South Fayette	114	10	92	26	100	31	100	31	100	31				
Sewickley														
Crescent	11	20	10	19	10	11	10	20	12	19				
Richland														
Forward														
Elizabeth														
Hampton														
Ross, 1st pct														
Ross, 2d pct														
Marshall														
Hancock														
Forward														
Stowe														

THE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

We publish below the vote in the old city of Pittsburgh for Assembly, so far as received, the first district being in full and the second district wanting returns from two Tents, two precincts of the Twenty-second ward and the Twenty-third ward. It will be seen that Mr. McCormick's majority over the Democratic candidate, Mr. Stanley, in the first district is 1,816. The other candidates received altogether, so far as returns show, only 135 votes, and it is given out the Republicans have a majority in the city of all of 1,675. In the second district, with returns wanting as above, Mr. Wainwright has a majority over his Democratic opponent, Mr. Patterson, of 1,016, and over all candidates 842:

WARDS.	FIRST DISTRICT. Henry H. McCormick, R.	SECOND DISTRICT. N. S. Stanley, D.	Simon Gilkes, R.	James Lang, R.	N. S. Wainwright, R.	Simon F. Patterson, D.	George Cook, R.
First	194	105	1	1	13	1	
Second	256	34	1	1	11		
Third	193	34	1	1	10		
Fourth	176	99			27		
Fifth	250	92			29		
Sixth	335	89			22		
Seventh	325	61			34		
Eighth	310	61	10		30		
Ninth	186	193					
Tenth	422	197			14		
Eleventh							
Twelfth, 1st p	206	59					
Twelfth, 2d p	136	20	1		20		
Twelfth, 3d p	18	1			16		
Thirteenth, 1st p	25	1			20		
Thirteenth, 2d p	27	11			24		
Fifteenth	236	68			24		
Sixteenth, 1st p	102	68	1		5		
Sixteenth, 2d p	102	61			7		
Seventeenth, 1st p	164	107			7		
Seventeenth, 2d p	118	157					
Eighteenth	40	26					
Nineteenth	160	24			27		
Twentieth	191	34			24		
Twenty-first, 1st p	197	52	1		5		
Twenty-first, 2d p	11				9		
Twenty-second, 1st p							
Twenty-second, 2d p							
Twenty-third							

Wills Probated.

Register Gray has probated the will of William M. Porter, Esq., late Controller of Allegheny. The testator bequeaths all his real, personal and mixed estate to his wife, Mary W. Porter. The executors are James D. Wilson and W. B. Rodgers, are authorized to make sale of any or all of the real estate, on such terms as they may deem fit, and also to carry out all contracts made by the deceased for the purchase of real estate. The will is dated February 10, 1873.

The will of John Kuhn, of Harrison township, Allegheny county, was filed and probated yesterday. After directing that all his debts should be paid, he devises to his brother, Jacob Kuhn, $250; to his sister, Susanna Elliott, $250; to his brother, Isaac Kuhn, $100; and to his brother, Peter Kuhn, $100. After the sale of his real and personal estate by his executor, and the payment of the foregoing bequeathments, he directs that his sister Betsy Kuhn, be paid all moneys on hand, including the proceeds of the sale. The will is dated January 1, 1870, and John Harrison is named as executor.

Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute.

The seventeenth stated meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute will be held in the Washington school house, on Fortieth street, commencing Friday evening next. Next morning a session will be held at the Ralston school house on Penn avenue. At the evening session music will be furnished by Miss Nannie D. Black and the pupils of Washington school, and at the evening session by the Allegheny Quartette club. Following is the programme:

Address by Dr. James Freshley.

Legislative Injunctions—Is Legislative Enactment Compelling Attendance at School Desirable? Affirm, Hughes O. Gibbons, James L. Harrison. Deny, Wm. R. Ford, T. Jeff. Duncan.

Essay, "Our Girls," Miss Mattie J. Coleman.

Discussion—How Shall We Teach Natural Philosophy? Opened by Prof. Burns.

Annual Address of City Superintendent.

Miscellaneous business.

Will of the Late Wm. M. Porter.

The will of the late William M. Porter, of Allegheny, was filed of record in the office of Register Gray yesterday. The deceased bequeaths all his estate, real, personal and mixed, to his beloved wife, Mary W. Porter, and authorizes the executors to make sale of all his real estate on such terms as they may deem fit, and also to carry out all contracts heretofore made by him for the purchase of real estate, and gives them all the power to do all things necessary and proper in relation thereto. James D. Wilson and W. B. Rodgers, Esq., are appointed executors.

An Atrocious Crime.

One Stephen Timmons, who, with his wife and family have resided lately on Thirty-sixth street, was arrested yesterday and placed in the lock-up at the Central station, awaiting a preliminary hearing for an atrocious crime. The information is made by Timmons's wife, and the crime was committed upon his own daughter, a little girl of only seven years. The arrest was made by officer Charles Havis, at the residence of the mother of the accused, near Temperanceville, where he was traced by detective Moessner. Timmons does not deny the horrible crime.

Arrested for Larceny.

Officer Moessner yesterday evening had four boys placed in the lockup on a charge of larceny. They are suspected of being concerned in the larceny of a gold watch and chain from Mrs. Jones, of No. 20 Second avenue. The articles were taken from a bureau drawer on Monday forenoon last, and Mr. Moessner has found the stolen watch, which two boys had pawned, stating that it was their mothers. The accused will have a hearing this morning.

Jumped Into the River.

A German printer named Beyer, yesterday jumped into the river at the point and would have been drowned, but for timely aid at hand. The poor man is said to be laboring under aberration of mind, and intended to end his way with himself. He has been confined in jail preparatory to being placed in Dixmont.

THE STOLEN BOX.

The Safe Deposit Robbery.

Trial of Charles G. Hampton

Opening Statement by Mr. Swoope.

The Testimony Begun—Interesting Evidence Concerning the Operations of Hampton and His Companions.

It is hardly necessary for us to recount the history of a case so familiar to our readers as that of the mysterious robbery of the box of valuables belonging to the Odd Fellow's Bank, from the rooms of the Safe Deposit Company. All the facts and circumstances are still fresh in the public mind; but by way of introduction to the trial, we may state the box was deposited in the Safe Deposit bank, by Mr. Scully, cashier of the Odd Fellow's bank, about nine o'clock, Saturday evening, April 5th; that it was left on the counter by him, at that time, for safe keeping until the following Monday morning; that it contained a large amount of securities, $3,600 in cash, and an Allegheny Valley Railroad bond for $1,000; and that, between Saturday night and Monday morning it mysteriously disappeared, and was found some days afterwards, in a vault on Water street, rifled of the money and the bond mentioned, but with the other contents undisturbed. The circumstances connected with the arrest of young Hampton are too well known to require repetition.

THE TRIAL BEGUN.

After numerous delays, the trial of Horace Hampton, *alias* "Little Horace," was commenced before Judge Stowe, yesterday morning, in the presence of a very large audience, great curiosity having been manifested to see the prisoner and to hear the promised solution of the great mystery.

Thomas M. Marshall and A. L. Pearson, Esqs., appeared for the defendant; and United States Attorney Swoope, private counsel, and Col. Bayne, prosecuting attorney, for the Commonwealth.

The prisoner, who is about twenty five years of age, is a pastoral, delicately organized man, of pleasant countenance, and easy manner. He was neatly attired in a dark brown suit, with spotless linen, and a black neck tie, and looked and demeaned himself like a gentleman.

OPENING THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

After the jury had been sworn, Mr. Swoope opened the case on the part of the Commonwealth, and as will be seen gave a very interesting history of the case and the points which the Commonwealth expected to establish. During the delivery of the opening address Hampton maintained his composure and looked with a steady and unflinching gaze upon the speaker, even when that gentleman pointed to him and seemed to direct his remarks specially to him. Sometimes the defendant would smile when the speaker was particularly "personal" in his remarks.

MR. SWOOPE'S STATEMENT TO THE JURY.

Mr. Swoope spoke as follows to the jury:

May it please your Honor and Gentlemen of the Jury: This defendant is indicted by the name of Horace Hovan, otherwise called Charles G. Hampton, otherwise called "Little Horace," jointly with John Filly, John Kintz, alias Donahue, and with Charles Hampton, the defendant on trial. You have been sworn simply to try the case for the Commonwealth against Horace Hovan, otherwise called Charles Hampton. The defendant on trial. You have been sworn simply to try the case for the Commonwealth against Horace Hovan, otherwise called Charles Hampton. The indictment, gentlemen, contains three counts, the first a charge of larceny of certain moneys, the second for the larceny of a bond issued by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and the third, for entering a building with intent to commit a felony. On these indictments the defendant has pleaded "not guilty," and it is your province to say by before you the facts which the Commonwealth expects to be able to prove to you, and which will show the guilt of this defendant in manner and form as he is thus indicted.

On the morning of April 7th last, when the Cashier of the Odd Fellows' Savings bank in this city, called at the Safe Deposit Company for his cash box, which had left there on the Saturday night previous, it was not to be found. It contained some thirty-six or thirty-seven hundred dollars in money, notes and gold and silver; it contained a bond of the Allegheny Valley Railroad for $1,000; it contained a large number of certificates of stock in various corporations, bonds and securities, aggregating altogether some $3,600. The greatest consternation prevailed among the officers and employees of the Safe Deposit Company and of the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank when this box which had been left there on the Saturday night previous was found to be missing. Terrified at the consequences that would follow Savings Bank a witness was with him and saw him enter the Safe Deposit Company's office in Reading. He went in alone, and saw him pass into the room, through the little gate at the end of the counter, set down his valise, down behind the counter, remain there for a few minutes, and then come out. He then went to a meeting of some Odd Fellows' Lodge. But none of the officers of the Safe Deposit Company were able to tell anything about it. None of them, however, he was more successful. They came back to the Treasurer's office on Saturday, and found the box gone. This identical individual (Hampton) and a companion, Hassalt, and another boy named Bill, were also seen in the bank, wanting warrants or goods, he did not remove anything. On the same day they visited Scheer & Fuhrer's store, on the corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, and undertook to get at the till, but were fortunately unsuccessful. On Saturday, April 5th, Klutz and Price concluded they would go to the theatre, and they went to see Joe Jefferson play "Rip Van Winkle," and they had a good deal of his engagement at the Pittsburgh Opera House. This man got into the counter, concluded they would go around and see if they couldn't find something more interesting than the theater. They went down Wood street to Fourth avenue, and their attention was attracted by seeing a bank—the Safe Deposit bank—lighted up. They concluded themselves upon the other side of the street, where they could observe all that was going on there. While there they saw Mr. Scully pass in and put into the bank. They saw Mr. Scully go in with a cash box under his arm like the Odd Fellow's box. He passed around the end of the counter, as they saw, came out without it, and then passed down the street. They concluded they would go into the bank, and they all busily engaged at their avocations, the "stall," not the thief—the companion of this man goes in and engages the cashier in the bank, who was upon that side where the box had been left, in conversation, inquiring while they were engaged in conversation, this individual, thus engaged in conversation, this individual, (Hampton) slipped around behind the counter and abstracted this box and carried it out. They passed down Fourth avenue to Wood Market, but thinking it was a pretty good "show," and having seen other boxes behind the counter they thought they would go back again, and they came back and got another box. But in the interval a young man, who was in his shirt sleeves, had come into the bank and was behind the counter. They then went down Market street, and came to a vacant cellar near Water street. They entered the cellar and struck a light, with which these gentlemen are always provided, and they proceeded to examine the spoils. They opened this box. They took out of it the money, the bond, and the certificates of deposit. They then proceeded to wrapped it up in a *Harper's Weekly* newspaper and tied it with a string, passed out into Water street, turned the corner, passed up to Water street, concluded they would go up Water, concluded they through a hole in the pavement. They then went to the Monongahela House. They went to the theater, and when Klutz and Price came out they said to them, "we've got something; we've made a haul. We got four or five hundred dollars there was a bond, and went up to room 79 to divide the plunder. Price $800, Filley $800, and Hampton got $1,600. He refused to divide on the ground that Klutz, alleging that he always had to do the heavy work, and that he was entitled to more than a third. Klutz got mad and left the room, and went out to the front of the hotel. Pretty soon Hampton came out to him and said, "I'll give you $500," and he did not give it to him.

They then returned to the hotel, paid their bills that night and left Pittsburgh on a train that night. Two of them went directly to New York, and two stopped at Philadelphia. Hampton, or Hovan, and Klutz, and at the Occidental House and registered their names. They were Price and Hampton. They started out for a bath house. They went to the banking house of Fitch, Otis & Co., and presented the bond for sale. Mr. Fitch, who knew much about Pennsylvania securities, desired to inquire before purchasing. He telegraphed to Philadelphia, and on the next day purchased it for eight hundred dollars, finding the bond to be good. The President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, being in Philadelphia, heard of this bond, and upon inquiry learned that it was the identical bond that was in the safe.

On the 31st of April Mr. Fitch happened to be in Norwalk, Connecticut, and saw there two men that sold the bond, and at once recognized them. He arrested Hampton and brought him to New York, where he was detained awaiting a requisition from Pennsylvania. After a struggle with the officers and authorities of New York, such as we usually have when we undertake to get a criminal from that State, we succeeded in bringing this man to Pittsburgh on a requisition. In New York he was surrounded and an attempt made at his rescue. Another party then started out ahead of him for the purpose of rescuing him, and in that crowd was Josephine. When they arrived in Harrisburg they were recognized and arrested by a detective of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and charged with the robbery of the Treasurer's office in Reading. They were taken to Reading and are now there in jail.

In the meantime Mr. Fitch visited Reading and there recognized Klutz.

This, gentlemen, is an outline of the case. It will involve a large amount of other testimony and circumstantial evidence, all bearing on the whole case as I have thus sketched it to you, perhaps not in as clear a manner as I might have done, and ought to have done, perhaps to enable you to apply the evidence to the various features of the case as it may be developed by the witnesses. When this evidence is all in, and these facts all presented, as we expect to prove them satisfactory, we think that they will be unanswerable, and that you will be entirely satisfied to say that the defendant is guilty, in form and manner as indicted.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

William J. Scully was the first witness called, and, after being sworn, testified as follows: I am the Cashier of the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank of this city; on Saturday night, 5th of April, I packed all the assets of the bank in this box [the box shown]; all the bills receivable, cash on hand, Allegheny Valley Railroad bond No. 2,127, and some certificates of stock; there were $3,610 in money; this was the amount on hand in that bank that night; the aggregate amount of securities in the box was $3,600; I took the box to the Safe Deposit bank; Mr. Scott was with me; I walked in and placed it behind the counter, as was my usual custom; I had to pass through an iron gate to get behind the counter; when I went in I saw Secretary Von Bonnhorst at a desk behind the counter; there was no one else behind that desk; there were two other desks inside the counter; they were reading; I did not notice them particularly; I said, "Mr. Bonnhorst, here's the cash," and then walked out; I left the Safe Deposit street to Fifth avenue.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marshall—I saw Mr. Von Bonnhorst at the left-hand side of the counter.

Redirect.—This was not later than ten minutes after eight o'clock; the two men were on the right side of the counter.

Joseph K. Scott, sworn—I accompanied Mr. Scully to the Safe Deposit bank; Mr. Scully entered the building with the box, went through the gateway by the counter and passed behind; Mr. Von Bonnhorst said the box was all right, when Mr. Scully passed out.

Cross-examined—It was about eight o'clock when we were there; I could not see Scully lay the box down; I was outside; I could hear the conversation.

Joseph Feltwell, sworn—I was employed as a night-watchman at the Safe Deposit bank; I was there all night from 6 in the evening till 6 in the morning; I was on the side opposite from where Scully set the box; Mr. Westervelt, the other watchman, was there at the time; Mr. Little was there when I came in; I had been put before to see a doctor; I did not see Scully put the box; I was getting ready to leave when I came in; there was a light where he was at. 6ding; at nine o'clock the bank was closed; Mr. Von Bonnhorst and his son George, Wes ervelt and myself were there then; when we went to take the boxes to the vault I could not say I saw this box (box shown), but there were many like it; we put the boxes in the lower vault; George Von Bonnhorst locked it.

Cross-examined—I think the usual number of boxes were there when we put them away; I took no notice of any missing box then; the hour for closing the main vault is five o'clock in the afternoon; these boxes were kept out for banks which do business on Saturday night; George Von Bonnhorst also kept an iron safe; I could not say I was there the next night all night; no one except George Von Bonnhorst and the two watchmen were there that night.

Sidney P. Von Bonnhorst, sworn—I am Secretary and Treasurer of the Safe Deposit Bank; I am also Secretary of the People's Savings bank; It is in the same room; the Safe Deposit bank was open from six to nine o'clock on Saturday night; I was there all that time; a stranger came in during the evening and asked me for a copy of the bank regulations, which I gave him; some other persons came in late and the stranger departed suddenly; a little after nine o'clock, there was no box sitting where Mr. Scully says he left it; there were the boxes were always in their usual place; I went to the Monongahela House just after the bank closed, where I saw my son in conversation with Mr. Crossan; I saw the only one at the bank on Saturday night; I slept there; my son George did not sleep there that night; (the witness identified the bill); after the officers took down the boxes when we closed, and my son George followed them and locked the vault.

Mr. Swoope—Where is Mr. Westervelt now? Is he at the bank?

Objected to by Mr. Marshall, but objection subsequently withdrawn.

Answer—He has been discharged for reasons which I do not desire to mention.

Question—By Mr. Swoope—Was it because he was deranged?

Answer—Yes, sir.

Mr. Feltwell, recalled—George Von Bonnhorst did not sleep in the bank on Saturday night; his father did; The witness had made a mistake in his former testimony.

George Von Bonnhorst, sworn—I got to the bank at seven o'clock on Saturday night; I went there at five minutes to eight o'clock, and did not get back till half past eight; I was gone about forty minutes; I went to Mr. Jones's office; when I returned my father and one of the watchmen were there; I do not know which one; the watchman was there or not; when I passed behind the counter, Mr. Scully was sitting by itself, which Mr. Scully had placed there; the Wylie Savings' bank passed in a box while I was there; there were many others like these boxes down to the lower vault, when the bank closed, and I followed and shut the door, and locked it with a combination; when I left the bank I went to the Monongahela House; I did not see the box at the bank; I saw it in the vault below.

Cross-examined—The box could not have been standing behind the counter without me having seen it; I stood with my back to it; I stood with my back for some time after I came in; I certainly would have seen it.

Re-direct.—To Mr. Swoope—I do not know this defendant; I did not meet the defendant at the Monongahela House nor any other place.

Wm. Little, sworn—I have charge of the books and special depositors of the Safe Deposit Company; I am thirty-one years old; on Saturday night, 5th of April, I left the bank at eight o'clock; I got there about twenty minutes past seven; I was on the Safe Deposit side while on the right hand side; I have no recollection whatever of having seen a box like those for securities now with me; I looked in the vault; I saw no box like those for securities now with me; I looked in the vault; I saw no box like those for securities now with me; I looked in the vault; I saw no